The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

INTERESTING ADVICES FROM CHATTANOOGA

Heavy Arrivals of Recruits and Supplies.

The Rebel Army in Georgia Thirty Thousand Strong.

Their Troops from Kentucky and Tennessee Under Guard.

Rations of Mule Meat Issued to the Rebel Soldiers.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Trains are running regularly between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Col. McCALLUM has arrived here with 1,000 mechanics and laborers, and the work of rebuilding the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once.

Supplies are accumulating, and Quartermasters commenced issuing full rations to the soldiers to-day.

A large number of veteran volunteers have left the army, but the balance of power is maintained by raw recruits from the North and deserters from the South.

Seven hundred recruits came down this morning.

On Monday last 150 rebels deserted and to-day a squad of 14 rebels.

The rebel army which holds the position at Dalton is believed to number 30,000 men. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the centre under a guard.

It is positively known that the rebel soldiers are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Gen. GRANT came to the front this morning.

Gen. JUDAH has left for Knoxville to resume command of his old division, the Twenty-third corps.

Surgeon H. S. HEWITT has been assigned by Gen. GRANT Medical Director of the Department of Ohio, to report to Gen. FOSTER in the field.

No demonstrations have recently been made by rebel guerrillas on our front.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

Re-enlisting and Returning Regiments—Gen. Granger's Whisky Prohibition—Paymasters' and Postmasters' Offices—The Weather's Work—The Charitable Commissions—Soldiers' Home—Ball for the Poor—Crowd at the Capitol—Andy Johnson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.

A number of regiments which have reënlisted have been arriving in Nashville from the front during the last two or three weeks, on their way home to enjoy the thirty days' furlough accorded properly to reënlisted soldiers. Their presence, with their expected speedy return in recruited numbers, proclaims the active and vigorous preparation going forward for the spring campaign. The spirit of these troops is buoyant—in some cases rather rampant.

The stern discipline of camp relaxed, with home before them, their pay in their pockets, it is scarcely to be wondered at, that some of these veterans, in the fresh zest of such a holiday, should grow unduly excited, and at times a trifle uproarious. Intoxicated soldiers—exceptional cases indeed—are oftener seen in the street. Gen. GRANGER, the commandant of the post, has prohibited the sale of all whisky here, and ordered, under severe penalties, the closing of all bars and saloons after 8 o'clock, evening. This is a wise regulation, but why he has put his ban on *whisky alone*, leaving all other fluids free, is strange enough. Possibly the General considers all kinds *but* whiskey as *nectar*, or, at least, what the law has pronounced lager-bier to be—unintoxicating, even at the rate of three or four score glasses per diem per man. However this be, the soldiers find little restriction to indulgence in the law while tarrying here a day or two. It begins to be suspected by some that rum or gin will intoxicate a soldier "amaist sa weel," as BURNS hath it, as whisky.

The Paymaster's office here has been daily thronged with the officers of the returning regiments. These, in addition to those on duty in the city, have made a great run on the Paymaster's bank—in fact, broke it yesterday outright—the wheels, from want of wind, coming to a standstill till a fresh supply of greenbacks arrives to swell the sails. From the 1st to the 13th of January, the snug little sum of $140,000 has been disbursed, to officers chiefly, from this office alone.

The writing of these figures brings to my mind the work imposed upon the Post-office of the city. From 50,000 to 60,000 letters daily pass through it, in one direction, the number having reached 70,000 on several occasions. These, with the mass of mail matter of other kinds, will furnish some idea of the vast bulk daily absorbed and disgorged by a single office, and of the enormous burdens laid, and wonderful activities inspired, by the vicinity of a mighty army.

The weather, though a stale topic, I must touch upon again. The days of the opening year, up to the 12th, will be memorable in this region for their extraordinary severity. The thermometer at six to eight (at Louisville, Ky., *nineteen*) degrees below zero is an atmospherical episode in the Sunny South. New-York in mid-Winter seemed to have come down, *in propria persona*, to the Cumberland and Tennessee, to give New-Year's greeting to her own sons, the hardy veterans of the gallant HOOKER, and by her breath to nerve them for hardship and conflict. Sidewalks and streets were incrusted with ice. Some snow fell—an inch or two, perhaps—and awkward apologies for sleighs were dragged through the crowded thoroughfares, without bells, of course, this merry accompaniment never giving out here its jingling joy. The multitudinous mules and horses of the army were in the saddest predicament. Not sharp-shod to meet the sudden exigency, though all army blacksmiths, and every other that could be got, tasked their powers to the utmost to fit the uncounted feet to grapple with the slippery ways, the ceaseless pressure of work forced them, all smooth as they were, into their daily toils. All along the streets the poor animals were seen slipping and floundering, and falling flat or standing helpless at some acclivity—nearly every street here has such—hardly able to stand, much less move the great lumbering wheels behind them, seeming to moan forth to their drivers, who unmercifully belabored them for not doing what they couldn't do, "Our sufferings *is* intolerable." Ice, from four to six inches thick, was gathered in considerable quantity from the ponds in the vicinity, so that the last Summer's extreme scarcity of this all but essential article will not be experienced the next.

This bitter weather has doubtless brought severe suffering to many of our brave soldiers in various places around us. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions have prevented a large amount of it here, and no doubt elsewhere. Their respective rooms have been constantly thronged with applicants in need. Woolen stockings, drawers, shirts, blankets, and other necessaries, have been poured forth to meet the urgent demand. No one witnessing the extent and timeliness of these benefactions, in such a season, could be skeptical, if ever so before, as to the high and adapted utility of these noble charities.

The Soldiers' Home in this place well deserves a passing remark. Its main object is to provide shelter and food and raiment, if necessary, to furloughed, discharged, feeble and destitute soldiers, on their way from the army or the hospital to their homes. The building used for this purpose is the old Planters' Hotel, on Summer-street, occupied formerly as the Officers' Hospital. Arriving from the front in the evening cars, and purposing to leave Nashville the next morning before day, the wearied soldiers come to the Home, where a comfortable supper is provided, a couch for the night, breakfast in the morning, with a God-speed as they are sent forward rejoicing on their way. The Home for the last two months has accommodated of this class every night an average of 187 soldiers, while occasionally, when the pressure has been great, 350 have been thus kindly cared for during a night. A work so noiselessly beneficent, and on so wide a scale, cannot but commend itself to every humane and patriotic heart. It is under the direction of the Sanitary Commission, suppported by the people's generous contributions, and illustrates not less the inexhaustible charity of Northern homes than the superb utility of this Heaven-given institution.

A grand military ball was given in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, on the evening of the 7th, for the benefit of disabled soldiers and the widows and children of deceased ones. The tickets were $5 each. It was a very crowded and promiscuous gathering, the avails being over $2,000. The means of mitigating human distress, and of cheering the destitute, are certainly very varied. The result is surely a happiness, by whatever method reached.

On the evening of the 8th, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, the same spacious hall was densely crowded, the chief attraction being an expected speech by ANDY JOHNSON, the Military Governor. Nor were the people disappointed. The Governor appeared in due time—a medium-sized, rather portly looking gentleman, with full face and dark hair, not visibly grizzled by lamplight, though his age may not fall much short of fifty-five. The said hair is brushed back smooth and flat upon the head like a Presbyterian clergyman's, whom in the sober dignity of his countenance and manner he may also be thought to resemble. With a well-developed forehead, a half-closed but expressive eye, face closely shaved, lips full and firm in expression, the *tout ensemble* indicating thoughtfulness as well as resolution—such is the outline of ANDY JOHNSON.

In speaking he is perfectly self-possessed. I have rarely heard a more deliberate speaker. I would call him a calm one were it not for occasional bursts, as he warms with his subject, uttered at the top of a voice that is sonorous on this key. Though intensely loyal to the Government, he is slightly rebellious to grammar, and by his use of words, his want of precision and condensation betrays the lack of early culture, for which subsequent advantages very rarely make amends. He is yet a sensible and vigorous speaker, and holds an audience with a strong grasp. He spoke for an hour and a quarter on the occasion in question, part of his speech being appropriately eulogistic of Gen. JACKSON. He descanted on the aspects and issues of the present struggle, with freedom and earnestness, upholding logically the Administration and its policy. He made several strong points and some singularly effective appeals. The satisfaction of his audience showed itself in the warmth of the applause which greeted the progress and close of his speech. C. V. S.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Inside View of Southern Affairs—Arrival of Another French Agent—Gen. Lee as Dictator—Bragg and Johnston—John Morgan Going to Texas—Affairs at Charleston, &c., &c.

[The following letter was written in Richmond, by a Frenchman formerly in the rebel army, and sent by him to a friend in this City, to whom we are indebted for the translation.—ED. TIMES.]

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

We have to chronicle the arrival of another agent of the Emperor of France, and a great deal of interest and curiosity is manifested as to the result of his mysterious conferences with JEFF. DAVIS, particularly as the press is silent on this subject. This emissary came from Nassau with a blockade-runner to Wilmington, and from there by an extra train to this city; his name is MARTIGUY, and he is one of the secret agents of the Court of France, possessing the entire confidence thereof. And this fact is full of meaning. The day before yesterday, immediately after his arrival here, he was closeted with the President for a couple of hours, and no doubt their conference was of great importance to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. It is known from positive information that JEFF. DAVIS, seeing that the cause of the South would be lost, unless assisted by foreign Powers, has promised to recognize the French pseudo Government of Mexico; and has further promised the French all the advantages of the Southern Confederacy, if NAPOLEON would recognize and support the Southern cause. All our principal men think, therefore, a war between France and the United States is very near on hand.

The plan of some of our head leaders—of Senator FOOT, in particular—that of making Gen. LEE Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, has not been abandoned, and with the assistance of the great number of LEE's friends will no doubt be put into execution, as the only means left to counteract the strength of the North. Gen. LEE has expressed his willingness to accept the position, and would then, of course, have the entire civil, as well as the military power in his hands, and JEFF. DAVIS will be compelled to retire, as Gen. LEE and the latter are now on bad terms. The people will never interfere—it is immaterial to them who would prosecute this unfortunate war, JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE. Their position can be no worse than it is now.

JEFF. DAVIS made himself very unpopular by keeping his pet, Gen. BRAGG, so long in command of the flower of the Southern army—a man who never managed to gain a victory, but generally led his army into misfortune. Even since BRAGG's dismissal, JEFF. DAVIS has thought of giving him the command of the army of Virginia, and sending Gen. LEE to Dalton, but had to abandon his plan on account of the great influence brought to bear against it.

Gen. JOHNSTON, who took command of BRAGG's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta in order to reorganize his troops, but orders came from Richmond for him to stay where he was, that he might take advantage of the probable weakening of the Northern army by furloughs and expiration of time of service—JEFF. DAVIS' plan being to keep the army of Tennessee, as well as that of Virginia, on the offensive, although Gen. LEE gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it was impossible to do so. In spite of this, Gen. EARLY undertook his expedition, and we know the failure and miserable end of this move, more than one thousand of his veterans returning *hors de combat*, having their hands and feet frozen.

The news from Charleston is discouraging. Gen. BEAUREGARD himself, the hero of the first Bull Run, expressed his opinion in a letter to President DAVIS that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gen. GILLMORE has got his guns in such a position now that he can lay Charleston in ashes in a few hours, if he intends to do so. One of the *South Carolina* regiments doing duty there intended to desert *en masse*, but were prevented from doing so by one of them giving information; twenty of the ringleaders were shot on the 4th day of January, and the rest divided up into different regiments. So much for South Carolina.

It appears the Southern people get more and more dissatisfied with their leaders, as the following will show: The Thirteenth regiment of Virginia, which was ordered to Alabama, refused to go, and had to be disbanded and used in filling up other regiments—the only plan to avoid open mutiny. Bread-riots occur almost daily in the South, and these lead to abominable and deplorable scenes. It is no wonder the Southern people are getting tired of this war. Our soldiers are poorly clad, suffer from hunger, and those they leave behind them are in worse condition yet.

JOHN MORGAN, the guerrilla chief, arrived here yesterday, and has again offered his services to the Government, which have been accepted, and he has been given command of Gen. MAGRUDER's army, but he will be no more successful than MAGRUDER.

The days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered, its backbone is broken, and it is being pressed from all sides. I hope the Union Generals will strain every nerve to soon gain a decisive victory, which would cause the speedy downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and which would save the poor misguided Southern people from utter ruin and perpetual poverty.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The Fate of Captured Officers from the Corps D'Afrique—Warlike Aspect of Matters at Port Hudson—Capture of Prisoners by Gen. Ullmann.

The following extracts from private letters received in this City are of marked interest:

PORT HUDSON, LA., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

GEN. ULLMANN.

The statements published in the papers of the 22d of December, of the capture and imprisonment in Richmond of Gen. ULLMANN, was a mere canard. There was not a syllable of truth in it. Another invention has gone the rounds of the papers, and caused a vast amount of unnecessary pain in families, namely: that the officers of Gen. ULLMANN's command who had been taken prisoners had been hung by the rebels. The facts are that, after much effort, Gen. ULLMANN long since received information as to the fate of all the officers of his division that have fallen into the hands of the enemy, except one. Over his fate there is doubt. The probability is that he was killed. He was last seen at Jackson, endeavoring to escape from a squad of cavalry pursuing. As to the others, those who were taken at Jackson are in Libby prison, and those who were captured at Brashear City, in June, are and have been at Camp Ford, a rebel depot for prisoners, four miles from Tyler, the shiretown of Smith County, Texas.

It is known that, latterly, their treatment has not differed essentially from that of other prisoners. At first, ALLEN and PAGE were put in irons, but these have long ago been removed. Gen. ULLMANN constantly has rebel prisoners in his hands, and those who know him need no assurance that, if any of his command shall be treated by the rebels contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, *the retaliation will be sharp and quick.*

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

PORT HUDSON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Gen. ST. GEORGE COOK, commanding at Baton Rouge, and Gen. ULLMANN, have sent out large detachments to try and cut off some 2,000 rebels who are making a stand about fifteen miles east.

THE LATEST.

PORT HUDSON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge. They are becoming quite enterprising. They push their pickets close to the Union lines.

The rebel Gen. ADAMS has several brigades distributed at Woodville, Clinton and Jackson.

Gen. ULLMANN took quite a number of prisoners to-day. Most of them profess to be sick of the war, and are glad to be taken. They declare that they never heard of the President's Proclamation of Amnesty.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 22.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange is at 45@48 ⅌ cent. premium for gold in New-York. Legal tenders, 65@66.

Among a series of patriotic resolutions before the Legislature, one concludes as follows: "That the people still look to ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country in safety through all its peril and restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his reëlection."

This passed the Senate with but five dissenting votes, and the Assembly with only two objecting members.

Mr. Lincoln Again Nominated for President.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, yesterday, Mr. JONES offered a series of resolutions, indorsing the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and renominating him for the Presidency.

The resolutions were adopted, and a disloyal one, denouncing the Administration, was laid over under the rules.

Mr. MURPHY, of Baltimore, submitted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using disloyal language.

The Speaker declared the resolution out of order.

Fire in Oswego—Health of Mr. Littlejohn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A fire last night destroyed JAMES ALEXANDER's brewery and malt-house; also, a small dwelling, and damaged the barn and out-buildings of DWIGHT HERRICK. Loss about $8,000.

Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN still remains quite ill at his residence in this city. His physicians say he must not resume his seat in Congress for a month yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The loss by the brewery fire is $18,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500, about equally divided in the Ætna and North American, of Hartford, and Hope, of New-York.

Non-Arrival of Foreign Steamers.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 23—9 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 9th and Queenstown of the 10th inst. Wind north; weather beautiful.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 23—11 P. M.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Londonderry on the 8th inst., has not been signaled up to the present hour. Her dates are three days later. The weather is very clear and fair.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 23—10 P. M.

Nothing yet of the *Canada*. The weather is splendid.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day to incorporate the New York and Boston Steamship Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Company D, of the First Massachusetts cavalry, commanded by Capt. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., arrived here to-day on a short furlough, after an absence of about two years, during which they have done gallant service. The Governor welcomed them in Faneuil Hall.

From Indianapolis, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that the recently published statement that 150 of the Indiana six months soldiers died from exposure while en route from Tazewell, Tenn., is false, as they have arrived there.

The Sixty-fifth New-York veterans arrived at Indianapolis yesterday.

From two to three regiments pass through Indianapolis daily.

Arrival of the Columbia at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the 5th, *via* St. John's, N. F., on the 17th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Her news has already been transmitted over the wires.

The *Columbia* has been detained by ice on her passage from Newfoundland.

Assignment of Gen. Rosecrans.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, Jan. 23, says: "It is officially announced that Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, who will probably assign him to a command in East Tennessee."

The Sanitary Fair.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The sum of $200,000 has been paid over to the Sanitary Commission by the officers of the Sanitary Fair. The funds are still coming. It is thought the net total will reach $210,000.

The Forty-fourth Ohio regiment arrived here yesterday. Six hundred and fifty of them have reënlisted.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The weather has been very bad for some days past. Rain, snow, frost and heavy gales have followed one after the other. At almost every point the wires have been broken, but to-day, we succeeded in getting the line in working order again, and it is now all right.

Large Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Ninety-seven deserters have come in to Gen. SULLIVAN within the last few days. Cause—suffering among the rebel troops.

The weather here is clear and very mild.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Maj. HENRY Z. HAYNOR, recently appointed Provost-Marshal for the Middle Department, in place of Col. WILLIAM S. FISH, of the Connecticut Volunteers, enters upon his duties in this city to-day.

The Ship Golden Eagle Wrecked.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The ship *Golden Eagle*, from Liverpool Sept. 19, for Buenos Ayres, was wrecked off the River Plate, about Nov. 20.

Death of an Old Merchant.

DAYTON, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 22.

JAMES PERIAR, an old and well-known merchant of Dayton, died this evening after a brief illness.

Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Kentucky Legislature took two ballots for United States Senator without result.

The Canadian Parliament, etc.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The extra official *Gazette* calls for the meeting of the Canadian Parliament on the 19th inst.

Mr. C. R. CHRISTIE, for nine years Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, died last night.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Ino.

BELFAST, ME., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ino* sailed to-day for Hampton Roads.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTN.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since our last report, Jan. 5, 1864:

	Capital.
First National Bank of Grafton, Mass	$100,000
First National Bank of Franklin, Penn	50,000
First National Bank of Westfield, Mass	75,000
First National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich	50,000
First National Bank of Brunswick, Maine	50,000
First National Bank of Hobart, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of NorthBennington, Vt	400,000
Second National Bank of Ottawa, Iowa	50,000
First National Bank of New London, Conn	100,000
First National Bank of York, Penn	200,000
First National Bank of Allegheny, Pa	200,000
First National Bank of Attica, N. Y	50,000
First National Bank of Boston, Mass	1,000,000
First National Bank of Harrisburgh, Pa	100,000
First National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y	104,000
Total Capital	$2,575,000

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

Arrests continue to be made of agents who come from Northern cities to recruit negroes to fill up the quotas of troops. One of that class who secured three negroes, has just been committed for trial. All the available recruits are needed for this District's quota.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS.

The reception at the President's House, this afternoon, was largely attended by citizens and strangers, including foreign Ministers, members of Congress, and officers of the Army and Navy.

Returning Regiments—Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers.

A meeting of the old members, relatives and friends of the Forty-fifth regiment, New-York Volunteers, was held last Thursday evening, 21st inst., at No. 83 Allen-street, for the purpose of making preparations to receive this veteran regiment, which is now on its way home from the Army of the Cumberland, to enjoy the furlough of thirty days. The entire regiment has reënlisted for three years. The meeting was well attended, and it was resolved to give the regiment, on arriving here, a reception worthy of these gallant men for their many brave actions during the war, and for their most patriotic offer to serve three more years for the suppression of the rebellion. This regiment was organized in this City in August, 1861, and consists almost entirely of Germans, many of them previous to their organization having served with the Fifth regiment New-York National Guard during their first three months' campaign at the beginning of the war. It was raised under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, and especially under the pecuniary patronage of one of our most patriotic citizens—Mr. ELIAS HOWE. It has seen very hard service; and from the original number of about one thousand men, it is now reduced to about 450. It participated in the campaign in Western Virginia, under Gens. FREMONT and POPE; afterward under Maj.-Gen. SIGEL in his Summer campaign of 1862, (battles of Cedar Mountain and Bull Run,) and was then transferred to the main corps of the Army of the Potomac. Afterward, it took active part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. After the return of the Potomac army to the soil of Virginia, it was transferred with the Eleventh corps to the Cumberland army, and earned new laurels in the capture of Lookout Mountain under Gen. HOOKER.

As another meeting for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the reception of these veterans will be held on Monday evening next, Jan. 25, at the above-named place, all friends and old comrades of this regiment ought not to fail to show by their attendance that they know how to appreciate the services of our brave volunteers.

The Great Metropolitan Fair.

OUR MERCHANTS.

The Metropolitan Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission, which is to be held in this City, is eliciting the interest and exciting the pride of our merchants. It was mentioned the other day in the TIMES that all the different Trades, all the Professions, all the Societies, political, social, benevolent or otherwise, all the different public offices, and the ever generous Metropolitan Police, had determined to lend their liberality and their efforts to its consummate success. Our merchants are now moving; committees of the different branches of their business have been appointed, and they are taking steps to nobly respond to the call. They have already been largely called upon. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, have all, we believe, made calls upon them, and not in vain. Let each and all remember that their own City will soon appeal to them; of their plenty they will give—give beyond precedent, it is hoped and expected. While responding to the calls from abroad, let an eye be kept on the call which will soon be made from home. *This* Fair *must* be the greatest the world has ever known; it must be, both in its array of goods and its results a wonder, and unparalleled. These are strong expressions; the liberality and the patriotism of New-York will show that they are not misused.

FROM ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Important Measures Now Pending.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. WOOSTER—To inaugurate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to the Kings County Judge.

By Mr. MATHEWS—Relative to the lands of aliens.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WILKINS—To amend the Railroad Act relative to the Election of Directors.

By Mr. WALSH—Relative to the Brooklyn Water Commissioners.

By Mr. PERRY—To extend Park-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LEFFETT—Relative to the extension of the Chenango Canal.

By Mr. BRYANT—To incorporate the Library Fund, New-York.

By Mr. GLEASON—To incorporate the East Marine Wharf Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—For the relief of the Canarsie, Brooklyn and Westfield Railroad.

By Mr. CROOKE—To equalize the terms of the Kings County Supervisors.

Also, for the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For a railroad in Grand and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. McNIEL—Relative to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road Company.

By Mr. SALMON—Relative to the contract of THOMAS McDOUAL for paving in New-York.

By Mr. MATTOON—Authorizing Canal Appraisers to hear certain claims not authorized by law.

The resolutions of Mr. BLAKESLEE, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to frame a bill to enable claimants against the State for damages to bring suits in the Supreme Court, were laid over.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION JAN. 22 AND 23, 1864.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Senator AMES, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported a bill to-day for the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

SEC. 1. Names as corporators Jonathan Sturges, Horace H. Day, Addison G. Jerome, John Cochrane, Daniel Crouse, William A. Wheeler, Thomas S. Vaughn, Andrew V. Stout, Isaac Hills, E. P. Ross, Henry P. Morgan, William H. Swift, Samuel R. Pullen, O. M. Beach, G. V. Hoyle, William Avery, J. C. Churchill, E. T. H. Gibson, L. B. Howlett, G. T. M. Davis, S. S. Cobb, David Utley, L. Spaulding, P. Whitney, John Fiske, Elijah Ford, Henry Wells, John Magee, John Butterfield, A. T. Brainerd, Gerrit Smith, C. Hotchkiss and Dean Richmond, all of the State of New-York; P. Chamberlain, of Cleveland; E. Conkling, of Cincinnati; E. G. Merrick, of Detroit; E. H. Broadhead, of Milwaukee; W. H. Orstorn and T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be $6,000,000, to be divided in $100 shares.

SEC. 3. WM. F. ALLEN, HENRY FITZHUGH, DELOS DE WOLF and DAVID C. JUDSON, of New-York, and CHAS. DAMBARD of Boston, shall be Commissioners to open books for subscriptions; said books to be open on or before the 1st of June, and notice thereof to be published in some public paper, printed in the Counties of Oswego, Niagara, Erie and St. Lawrence, Albany and New-York.

SEC. 4. Provides for meetings of the stockholders after the requisite amounts shall be paid in.

SEC. 5. Provides that the management of the affairs shall be done by a Board of Fifteen Directors.

SEC. 6. Names Abiel A. Low, James H. Wells, G. T. M. Wells, and David Dows, of New-York; Frank Hiscock and Austin Meyers, of Syracuse; Delos De Wolf, L. B. Crocker, and Luther Wright, of Owego; Charles B. Myers and B. James, of Ogdensburgh; Wm. W. Mann, of Buffalo; Marcellus Massey, of Watertown; Charles B. Stuart, Geneva, and Lorenzo Burrows, of Albion, as the first Board of Directors, to be divided into three classes. The first class serves one year, the second two years, and the third three years.

SEC. 7. None but a stockholder shall be eligible for the office of Director.

SEC. 8. Gives the Directors power to regulate the sale and transfer of stock, &c.

SEC. 9. Provides that every stockholder who shall refuse or neglect for twenty days to pay for his stock, may be compelled by action to make such payment.

SEC. 10. The said Corporation shall have power to construct a ship canal of sufficient dimensions to allow vessels of at least 1,000 tons burden to pass from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara River above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below upon the same stream, and for that purpose shall have power and authority, by their engineers and agents, to enter upon any lands or streams of water for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary examinations and surveys, and to enter upon and appropriate to its own use, for the purpose aforesaid, any lands or streams of water for the construction of the said canal, with such dams, guard-gates, waste-wiers, locks, lock-houses, basins, bridges, toll-houses &c., &c., as may be necessary for the safe and convenient navigation of the said canal and its preservation, and the preservation of the works connected therewith.

SEC. 11. Provides that before taking possession of any lands or streams of water, it shall be the duty of the corporation to acquire the title to the land by purchase or voluntary cession from the owner.

SECS. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 are in relation to the purchase of the land and the legal proceedings to be employed, provided the owners are not disposed to part with such lands on fair and reasonable terms.

SEC. 18. Orders that whenever one-third of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and ten per cent. of the same paid in, the Corporation shall be deemed duly organized, and may at any time within five years from June 1 next, commence the construction of said canal; and in case the Corporation shall fail so far to complete the canal as to admit the passage of boats and vessels through its whole length within ten years, the franchise is to be of no effect.

SEC. 19. Gives the Corporation power to demand tolls on all vessels, floats and crafts, and the property transported thereby, and all timber and logs passing through the said canals, such tolls not to exceed in the aggregate for any year the cost of operating and keeping in repair the said canal, and ten per cent. interest on the cost of its construction, free of Government tax.

SEC. 20. In times of war or any civil commotion, vessels of the United States, or those bearing exclusively munitions of war, or troops of the United States, or this State, shall be entitled to the preference over all other vessels in passing through said canal, and may pass free of toll, and all property of the United States may pass free of toll.

SEC. 21. Provides for the punishment of any party found willfully guilty of injuring any of the property of the Corporation.

SEC. 22. Provides that the Corporation may accept, upon any terms not inconsistent with its charter or the laws of the United States, or this State, or any State, any grants of land, bonds, moneys or credits which may be made to it for the purpose of constructing the canals and the works connected therewith, and may hold and dispose of such lands for that purpose.

The State of New-York shall have the right to purchase the said canal upon the payment of 10 per cent. in addition to the cost of construction.

SEC. 23. The stockholders of the said Corporation shall be liable to its creditors to the same extent as stockholders of railroad corporations are now liable under the general Railroad Act.

SEC. 24. This act to take effect immediately.

TO AMEND THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. A. K. PARKER introduced an act to amend section 366 of the Code of Procedure, by inserting therein, after the words "satisfactorily excuses his default," the words, "and in all cases where, upon an issue of fact, the judgment in the Justice Court is less than $30."

SEC. 2. Orders that subdivision 4 of said section 366 be amended so as to read as follows: "Every issue of fact so joined or brought upon an appeal shall be tried by jury or referred in the same manner as in an action commenced in the Supreme Court."

TO REPEAL CERTAIN DIVISIONS OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. A. K. PARKER also introduced an act to repeal subdivision 8 of section 4 of title 1 of chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes, and section 5 of the same title, exempting from taxation real and personal estate owned by ministers of the gospel and priests of the various denominations.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. CROOKE introduced a bill providing that no resolution appropriating moneys or increasing or diminishing the aggregate valuations of real estate, shall be passed or deemed binding unless it shall have received a two-thirds vote of all elected.

RAILROADS.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER brought in a bill which provides that if any Railroad Corporation shall not, within five years after filing articles of association, begin the construction of its road and expend thereon 10 per cent., or shall not finish its road within seven years, its charter shall be deemed forfeited.

ORDERS OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Speaker ALVORD introduced a bill providing that every order for the service of a summons, in a civil action by publications made by a County Judge, prior to the 1st of January, 1849, shall have the same force and effect as though such order had been made by the Court in which the action was commenced or by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

SUSPENSION OR CHAIN BRIDGES.

Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill prohibiting the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferry landings in the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. CURTISS introduced a bill which provides that upon the trial of any indictment, when the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury, on either side, or on both sides, without argument, the counsel for the people may commence, and the counsel for defence may conclude the argument to the jury.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER.

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill, naming DANIEL HUNT, E. G. SUTHERLAND and P. TALMAN, of Westchester; WM. V. BRADY, JOHN KELLY and ANDREW CARRIGAN, of New-York, Commissioners to determine the boundary line between the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

They are to receive $5 a day for such service, submit their report before the 15th of November, and whatever expenses so incurred to be equally divided between the two Counties.

A CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. REED introduced a bill which provides that it shall be lawful for the New-York City Cross-town Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad with a single or double track, for the conveyance of passengers and freight thereon, through and upon the following streets and avenues: Commencing at Chambers-street at its intersection with West-street, thence running through Chambers and West to South street, thence returning through James-slip and Chambers-street to the junction of Chambers and Duane streets near Chatham, thence through Duane to West-street and through West-street to the place of beginning; also, commencing in West-street at the Hoboken Ferry, through West-street to Spring-street, through Spring-street to the Bowery with a double track, across the Bowery to Delancey and Rivington streets, through said streets to East street, through East-street to Grand-street ferry; also, commencing in Christopher-street, at its junction with West-street, through Christopher-street to Wehawken-street; through Wehawken to Amos-street or Tenth-street; through West and East Tenth-street to the ferry, at the foot of Tenth-street, East River; returning through and along Tenth-street to Stuyvesant-street; through Stuyvesant to Ninth-street; through Ninth to Sixth-avenue; across Sixth-avenue and Greenwich-avenue to Christopher-street, and through Christopher-street to the place of beginning. Also, commencing at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, through Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue, through Ninth-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, through Twenty-seventh-street to Lexington-avenue, along Lexington-avenue to Twenty-third street, and along Twenty-third-street to the East River; also commencing at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, thence along Forty-second-street to Lexington-avenue, through said avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River; with the privilege of laying all necessary turnouts, &c., and of connecting with, running on, or crossing all such other railroad tracks as may lie along or across any of said routes, streets or avenues.

SEC. 2. Limits the fare on any of said routes to five cents.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill naming John Westervelt, Alex. H. Sharp, James A. Robinson, Stephen H. Ingersoll, Ariel Patterson, John O. Stevens, Sidney Baxter, Wm. B. Leeds, Alanson A. Sumner, Wm. G. Fenner and Reuben H. Cudlip, Corporators, with power to lay a double or single track for the conveyance of passengers thereon through the following streets and avenues: Commencing on Sixty-fourth-street, at the eastern line or side of Fifth-avenue, thence along Sixty-fourth-street, with a double track, to Lexington-avenue, through Lexington-avenue to Twenty-first-street, through Twenty-first-street to the street or place that bounds Grammercy Park on the west, through said place to Twentieth-street, through Twentieth street to Irving-place, along this latter to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue and Astor-place, through Astor-place to Lafayette-place, through this to Great Jones-street, thence to Bleecker-street, along Bleecker to Crosby-street, to Howard-street, through to Elm, through Elm to Leonard-street, along to Centre-street, to Park-row, to Nassau, through to Beekman; through Beekman to South; through South to Fulton, along to Nassau; through Nassau to Beekman; thence to Grammercy Park; thence connecting with a double track through and along Twentieth-street to Grammercy Park on the east; along this to Twenty-first street, through to Lexington-avenue, and thence to the place of beginning. Also connecting with the double track where it crosses Bond-street, and through Bond to Broadway; also with track in Howard-street, and through Howard to Broadway; also with track in Elm, at Leonard-street, through to Reade, and through Reade to Centre, together with the necessary connections, &c.

SEC. 2. Empowers the company to charge the same rate of fare as charged by other City companies.

SEC. 3. Empowers them to intersect, run upon and use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid in either of the said streets or avenues.

SEC. 4. Prohibits the Mayor and Common Council from allowing any other company to construct any railroad in or upon either of the streets or avenues mentioned in this, and makes it the duty of the Mayor and Common Council and other City officers to do such acts in their respective departments as may be needful to promote the construction of said railroad; but nothing in this section shall be deemed to impair the rights of any railroad now in operation in said City.

GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, and names as corporators Charles Curtiss, A. B. Darling, Wm. L. Shardlow, Isaac Pickford, Eliza Ann Gray, John H. Chambers, John Buck, Isaac Edwards, Edward M. Thomas, Gilbert C. Dean, George E. Reed, George P. Nelson, and Wm. Bange, who are authorized to construct a railroad through the following streets: Beginning in the easterly extremity of Grand-street, thence through and along Grand-street to Varick-street, along Varick to Watt-street, through Watt to Greenwich, along Greenwich to Canal, along Canal to West-street, along Canal-street to Washington-street, through Washington-street to Watts, along Watts with a single track connecting with the double track at the intersection of Watts-street, with all necessary turn-outs, switches, &c., &c.

The fare is to be no more than three cents.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF GRADING SEVENTEENTH-STREET.

Mr. SALMON introduced a bill to ascertain the value of work done by NICHOLAS MCDERMOT DONALD, for regulating and grading Seventeenth-street, and to provide for the payment thereof.

The Comptroller of the City of New-York is directed to ascertain the amount and value of the work done, and to draw his warrant in favor of said contract for the amount, with interest thereon from June 20, 1857.

The Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to levy an assessment for the amount of the said grading of Seventeenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, upon the property benefited.

An Appeal to Dry-Goods Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me why it is that so many young men in this and other cities prefer to occupy situations in dry goods and grocery stores, &c., when they could enter the army and have a position more respectable than that of a merchant's clerk? There are hundreds of young men in this city eking out miserable lives as clerks, without the shadow of a chance of their ever being better off. Now in the army a man is well cared for, and promotion is certain if he deserves it.

I say, therefore, to all clerks without capital, come from behind your counters and desks and join the army. Don't keep yourselves secluded any longer. Come out into the world and do something to elevate your positions in life. I entered the army without any friends, and have now a first-class position, as far as pay goes. You can all have the same chance.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864. A SOLDIER.

—A New-York letter-writer states that a committee of some half-dozen prominent citizens have started for the West with a view of sounding Gen. GRANT on the issues supposed to be involved in the next Presidential campaign. The committee include one prominent South-street shipping merchant, two Wall-street brokers, two lawyers and one editor,

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY. By JOHN FOSTER KIRK. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Of all the various fields that literature offers to the enterprise of its followers, there is perhaps none where success is so certainly assured to well directed labor—none where the reward is so ample in proportion to the talent required to achieve success, as that of History. A great historical work like GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*, or MACAULAY'S *England's* if not the product of absolute genius, requires for its elaboration a combination of qualities almost as rarely met with as genius itself. How few the world possesses of books of this class a little consideration will show. They may almost be enumerated in a breath; but a place hardly second in public estimation and actual usefulness is always open to men of average intelligence who, with taste, leisure and research, publish the results of their investigation of any special period of its annals. To this class, by far the larger proportion of the standard histories that fill our shelves belong—as Lord MAHON'S *England*, TYTLER'S *History of Scotland*, ALISON'S *Europe*, MERIVALE'S *Roman Emperors*, and others; books that the world could not well afford to lose, but which have certainly been produced without the exercise of those higher qualities of mind that go to make up the ideal historian. So voluminous have become the original authorities for every period of recent history since the growth for the modern rage for printing State papers, correspondence, and all the documentary material on which the narration of facts is founded—so wide a range has ethnology and archæology given to the studies of classic times, that the entire history of a country or State becomes too serious a task to be performed by one man, and the Monograph, devoted to the illustration of a particular reign or period, will undoubtedly be the prevailing form for future writers of history.

The latest specimen of this class is now before us in Mr. KIRK'S *History of Charles the Bold*. It is a book not to be characterized hurriedly, but one that demands the serious attention of the reader, proportionately to the importance of its subject and the patient devotion of years dedicated to its elucidation from every accessible source.

Of the writer we may say, that a work has scarcely ever more clearly borne on each page the impress of sustained mental power. There is scarcely a weak sentence in the whole book, or a passage that is not the result of weighty thought. Mr. KIRK belongs to the school of THUCYDIDES and TACITUS, rather than to that of LIVY and HERODOTUS. His treatment of his materials is entirely subjective. The shadows of the past are invoked at the will of the author for the lessons of political wisdom that may be gained from their career, and not from a mere love of the picturesque or the romantic. He is always master of his own spell, and never yields himself to its fascination. He has no favorites, scarcely indeed a hero, but sits in grave and absolute judgment, weighing impartially the qualities of the characters brought before him by the course of events of the time.

To most writers his subject would be attractive for the features that recommended it to the piercing eye of SCOTT in *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geirstein*—the remarkable contrast of habit, character and disposition, between the chivalrous, haughty CHARLES of Burgundy and the keen, wary, fox-like LOUIS of France, at one time his obliged dependent, then his pretended friend, but always his secret, vigilant and untiring foe. These chief actors in the scene, and the rich historic background of war, diplomacy, intrigue, royal display and magnificence, all traced in the most gorgeous colors of mediæval romance in which they appear to the student, permit to the graphic historian unequaled scope for pictures glowing in light, mingled with the strong shadows cast athwart the field by the deeds of cruelty, bloodshed and treachery characteristic of the lawless time. That Mr. KIRK does not avoid this style of treatment for want of the talent for picturesque narration, many passages in his book show. His notion of the duties of a historian is higher, and he speaks with something akin to contempt of the writers who cheaply retail from old chronicles the scenes of festal pomp and chivalric display that every court then afforded. In this struggle of mind against matter, of force against intellect, this chaos of principle, sentiments and opinions, he sees "the old order changing, giving place to new," he watches the struggles of expiring feudality, and traces the development of tendencies that have shaped the destinies of modern Europe. The excellencies that make Mr. KIRK'S book a manual for the political student, and a theme for the meditation of statesman, certainly in a measure unfit it for a large share of popularity. Those who read merely for amusement will find much of it heavy, and we presume the author himself scarcely expects for it a reception like that which greeted on their first appearance the historical works of PRESCOTT and MACAULAY. Materials for the life of CHARLES the Bold, in the minute sense demanded by modern biography scarcely exist. His "Life and Times" would be a fitter title for the work where his rival LOUIS occupies at least an equal space, and whose scope embraces most of the public transactions of Europe from the Wars of the Roses in England to the struggles for independence of the Swiss mountaineers.

Mr. KIRK'S style is full, sonorous and ample, occasionally too rhetorical and metaphoric, particularly in the first portion of his work; but it is always instinct with strong sense, and earnest throughout. As a masterpiece of description, may be mentioned the tragic story of the doomed City of Dinant, (in volume 1, page 383–431.) This is related with a power that need not shun comparison with the most celebrated historians of any age. The personal character of CHARLES is also finely wrought out, whom he has put in his true light not the fickle, gay, impulsive boon companion and jester of SCOTT, but stern, concentrated and revengeful, aspiring to empire, and wielding for its attainment the advantages of material force with a determination and pertinacity that tramples on human suffering, and knows no stay on its unrelenting course from considerations of policy, mercy and pity. A man of blood, destined to perish bloodily, was the character and fate of CHARLES; and to Mr. KIRK'S concluding volume we look for the details of "that last desperate struggle, that final overthrow, that horrid death, that burial by hostile hands, upon a hostile soil, amidst the exultings, the curses, not of enemies alone, but of vassals and friends, the winding up of his brief career."

Nothing can be more certain than that Mr. KIRK has enriched the literature of America and Europe with a work that takes at once its destined stand in our libraries, and in the estimation of competent judges and the public. The conscientious labor, undertaken in an enlightened spirit, which has enabled him to master the confused and broken story of CHARLES and his times, could not fail of its object. His success places the author in a proud position, and we look forward to meeting him again, possibly in subjects more congenial to his great powers of reasoning and political disquisition. With the exception of a few spots illuminated by the genius of PRESCOTT and MOTLEY, the modern history of Continental Europe for the two centuries previous to the French Revolution, is almost a blank to the American reader, and needs for its illustration the qualities that Mr. KIRK so largely possesses.

The mechanical execution of the volume is above praise. Messrs. LIPPINCOTT have shown that Philadelphia, though for a time backward in the contest, has nothing to fear, in the production of beautiful books, from the competition of Boston or New-York. Mr. KIRK is fortunate in his publishers, and what we have said of his book will suffice to show that we consider them equally happy in their author. It is to be hoped that the publication of the third and concluding volume will not long be delayed.

VERY HARD CASH, a Novel. By CHARLES READE, author of "Love Me Little, Love Me Long;" "Never Too Late to Mend," &c. With illustrations. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Though everything he writes is marked with peculiarities that would peril the reputation of a new or unknown author, CHARLES READE, to whose eccentricities the public has been gracious, seems gradually working himself clear of them. In the present book are certainly fewer of the dashes, words in capital letters, dramatic "asides" addressed to the reader, and other fopperies of a similar kind, than in his former works. It is, too, a story of greater length, allowing space for the display of character, and the development of a series of incidents, rather than a plot, that keeps awake a lively interest in the reader. True to his mission as a reformer of social abuses, Mr. READE'S attack is now leveled at the illegalities and oppressions liable to grow out of the system of private lunatic asylums, as carried on in England, and which the formal supervision of the law seems almost powerless to prevent. One of his weaknesses is a fondness for excessive minutiæ of details; such, for instance, in the book before us, as those relating to the arcana of university life the management of a ship, the medical treatment of insanity, &c. This seems rather imitated from BALZAC, of whose novels CHARLES READE has apparently been an attentive student, and is, if sometimes wearying to the reader, at all events an error on the right side. There is an evident analogy between literature and art in this respect, the old sketchy generalities no longer satisfying in either. Painters have been foremost in adopting a name—The pre-Raphaelite school—which implies, in the graphic art, a style of execution that is visibly to be traced in the literature of modern fiction, though it has not yet been distinguished by any particular designation. *Very Hard Cash* will be read with attention and pleasure, as a whole, though written for the weekly installments of periodical publication—a necessity almost fatal to finish and unity of effect. The female characters are successfully drawn from modern English society, and present some charming flesh and blood studies. Bating the affectations of the writer, that are comparatively disregarded in the interest of the story, his work will compare favorably with those of any of the most favored novelists of the day—few of whom, indeed, could be mentioned capable of producing a romance, equally attractive in many of the sterling qualities that constitute the excellence of a work of fiction.

ROUND THE BLOCK. An American Novel, with Illustrations. 12mo. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

There are many indications in *Round the Block* of the work of a young author. The writer has a clear eye and a keen perception of much that passes around him in the every-day life of a great city like New-York. There is in his book an exuberance of character, incident and description, that seems suggestive of the unchastened affluence of a youthful imagination, rather than the severity of taste that comes by culture and exercise. The construction of a plot—a thing almost disregarded by modern novelists—is not attempted, the occurrences related being merely a series of incidents. Since the day of Mr. BRIGG'S *Harry Franco*, and the novels of CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, the peculiarities of New-York have failed to furnish much material for fiction. Its cosmopolitan character is now so well established that it becomes more difficult every day, to grasp even the outward forms that are molded by the surging and seething of the vast human cauldron, the multitudinous aspects assumed by the workings of the great principles that regulate society in all its contrasts and disparities. There is vitality enough in *Round the Block* to assure us that the author could write a better book, if, like the painter in GOLDSMITH'S *Vicar*, "he took more pains." There is an ample scope for the novelist and the satirist in the scenes that lie around us, and he does right to draw his inspiration from familiar themes.

ANGEL VOICES; OR, WORDS OF COUNSEL FOR OVERCOMING THE WORLD. A new and enlarged edition. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The beautiful outward seeming—the framework of the picture—is obvious to every one who looks at this elegantly executed volume. As a fine specimen of tasteful typography, it strikes the most unpracticed eye. To recognize the sterling worth of the contents requires the coöperation of the mind, and is a longer process, though there is little doubt that, with the whole field of literature before the editor, he has gathered a garland of perennial flowers. The wide extent of selection, and catholicity of taste displayed, may be judged from the table of contents, where CONFUCIUS elbows N. P. WILLIS, (Nos. 66 and 67,) and BETTINA treads on the heels of GEOFFRY CHAUCER (Nos. 44 and 45). The University Press of Messrs. WELCH & BIGELOW, at Cambridge, has never produced a volume fitter to excite the admiration of all who delight in excellent matter displayed with a high degree of mechanical perfection.

THE MAN OF THE NORTH, AND THE MAN OF THE SOUTH; OR, THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE. Translated from the French of CH. VICTOR DE BARSTELLEN. 18mo. New-York: F. W. CHRISTIERN.

A suggestive little volume, containing much to arrest the reader's attention. It aims to point out the great inherent differences between variously situated portions of the human race, which underlie and modify all political action and social arrangements. Being originally published thirty-seven years ago, it has no relation to our present troubles, except so far as they may involve principles that the author seeks to establish.

HINTS FOR THE NURSERY; or, THE YOUNG MOTHER'S GUIDE. By Mrs. C. A. HOPKINSON. 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

"A Young Mother" volunteers her testimony that "*Hints for the Nursery*" should be studied by every one of the numerous class to whom it is addressed. Its teachings are those of good sense, based on scientific principles, and adapted to the emergencies likely to occur in every infant family. The more its lessons are taken to heart, the better it will be for the rising generation.

—The January number of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* begins the second volume of this quarterly. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, of Mercersburgh, Pennsylvania, contributes an article on "The Latin Patriarchate;" Dr. TAYLER LEWIS has an article on "The *Regula Fedei*; or the Gospel of St. John;" Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, gives a very interesting sketch of the "Early History of Education in the Presbyterian Church in this Country;" Dr. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of this City, discusses the "Theory of Preparation for Teaching;" Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD reviews Rev. Mr. GILLETTE'S *Life and Times of Huss*, and Prof. H. B. SMITH has a searching *critique* upon *Renan's Life of Jesus*. Upon members of the denomination in whose interest its title indicates that it is published, this *Review* has special claims, and the lists of the contents which we have given presents sufficient proof that the editors pay due regard to the wants of general readers.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The Rev. A. P. STANLEY has resigned his Professorship at Oxford, and has taken leave of the University on the acceptance of his promotion as Dean of Westminster, in a sermon entitled "Great Opportunities," which is said to be among the most striking pulpit discourses of modern times. The text is taken from Luke xix: 41, 42, and the subject is the lesson conveyed in the words, "Neglected Opportunities," first to individuals and then to collective bodies, as the University he was then addressing. The great opportunity of the University is to bring about an alliance between science and religion, instead of watching defiantly its progress, and is thus pointed out: "Science, criticism, philosophy, in their convergent forms, stand before us; but they stand before us in a new attitude. They are not hostile, as in the last century, they are not contemptuous, they are not scornful. They wish to be religious, they want to be Christian, they will be friendly if we will but regard them as friends, they give us counsel if we will but take it as counsel, instead of spurning it as an affront. It is for us to choose whether we will make the *worst* of all scientific inquiry or whether we will make the *best* of it; whether we will treat critical researches into the nature and authority and language and history of the sacred Book as heretical, infidel and unbelieving attacks, or whether we will hail them, even when mistaken, as contributions to the one great aim in which we are all engaged, of a better knowledge of God's Word and a better understanding of God's will.

— The Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, our present Minister at the Court of Turin, who may be called a universal scholar, has a new work in press, and shortly to be issued by C. SCRIBNER, on a subject of a character entirely different from his books on *Language* and *Early English Literature*, that have met with such general applause in the United States and England. It is entitled *Man and the Earth*, and instead of showing, as the works on Physical Geography usually do, the influence of the physical condition of the world on the races which inhabit it, is devoted to a consideration of the changes effected, by man's agency, on the face of the earth that he was placed on to replenish. By a historical comparison with the past, and an examination of the causes now at work, it is proved conclusively that man has played the prodigal with his inheritance, and has reduced, and is still reducing an immense portion of the most fertile and productive parts of its surface to a condition that unfits it for the support of human life or animated nature. The means of its restoration are also considered, and the whole subject is shown to be replete with suggestions of the highest interest. Though familiar to the Continental authorities, it has never happened to engage the attention of English writers, and is, consequently, almost unknown here. The work will form a handsome octavo, uniform with the author's *Lectures on Language*.

—The present war bids fair to leave us amply supplied with superior text-books in every branch of the military art, a department of scientific literature in which England affords so little that our military men have been thrown on their own resources, and consequently have produced a series of volumes that would do honor to the press of any country. Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND'S house is the source from whence most of these emanate. His new announcements of works preparing include an important book on *Military Bridges for the Passage of Infantry, Artillery and Baggage Trains*, with 300 plates, by Brig.-Gen. HERMAN HAUPT, in charge of the U. S. Military Railways; *Squadron Tactics under Steam*, by Commander F. A. PARKER, U. S. N.; Capt. MENDEL'S *Treatise on Military Surveying; Field Tactics for Infantry*, by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS; Capt. CRAIGHILL'S translation of the standard work on *Strategy and Tactics*, by the French General, DUFOUR; THOMAS on *Rifled Ordnance and the Application of the Rifle Principle to Guns of every Calibre*, and versions of the great military classics—the works of JOMINI; *Treatise on Grand Military Operations, illustrated by a Critical History of the Wars of Frederick the Great*, by Capt. HOLABIRD, U. S. A.; and *Military and Political Life of the Emperor Napoleon*, translated by Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK. This latter will be brought out in beautiful style, in 4 vols., 8vo, with an atlas of military maps and plans.

—The fourth part of Bishop COLENSO'S famous work is just published in London. It is more readable and generally interesting than the former portions, being less devoted to investigations of numbers and critical arithmetical minutiæ. It deals with larger themes: "The Creation," "The Fall," "The Deluge," as related in the early part of the Book of Genesis, and aims at testing them by the light of modern science. So temporary was the interest excited here by the work that it all died out with the republication of the first and second parts, and there is no chance that the present portion will meet with a reprinter. Dr. COLENSO prefaces his book with a catena of the compliments paid him in the published charges and addresses of his brother Bishops of the English Church. There are some fine specimens of the vituperative sort of eloquence that is not usually supposed to betoken the possession of a strong cause among them. The Bishop of Carlisle speaks of him as "a miserable man doing actively the devil's work," the Bishop of Manchester beholds him exhibiting "the savage glee and exultation of a successful fiend," and the Bishop of Llandaff regards his writings as "an offspring of the evil heart of unbelief;" but he is unmoved amidst the storm, and announces that part five of his work will discuss the latter portions of Genesis.

—Dr. WM. SMITH'S great *Dictionary of the Bible* is no sooner completed than this indefatigable scholar and his associates announce that they are engaged on the works of the same encyclopedic character, to be presently forthcoming. Those now promised are: *A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Church History*, to be followed by *A Dictionary of Ancient Ecclesiastical Biography*. *A Dictionary of Medieval Latin*, based on the great work of DUCANGE, is also spoken of, and for some time preparations have been making on a very extended scale for a real desideratum in literature, a *Biographia Britannica*, or lives of distinguished natives of Great Britain. This is undertaken on a plan far more copious than anything of the kind now existing, as may be judged from the fact that the preparatory list intended to form the letter A, is said to include two thousand names. Mr. MURRAY is the medium through whom these great works are issued to the public.

—Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS' *National Almanac and Annual Record for* 1864, is promised to appear punctually in February. He announces that the experience derived from the publication of the first volume for 1863, will enable him to make the second a decided improvement on its predecessor. Those to whom during the past year the work has been a constant and never-failing source of instruction, will scarcely see how this can be done consistently with the size of the volume, and its remarkable cheapness, but the publisher is famous for enterprise, and his energies are enlisted in the task of producing a manual that no American *can afford to do without*. The political, financial, economical, educational and military condition and progress of the country, as a whole, and its integral parts, the States, separately, will be faithfully mirrored from the latest and most authentic documents in the *Record*.

—Copies of the *Comprehensive Tamil and English Lexicon*, by Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, D. D., just published at Madras, India, have arrived in this country, and present an interesting specimen of the labors of one of our most eminent, and now the oldest of our American Missionaries, in active service. The work occupied nearly twenty-five years of continuous labor, and is published in the finest style of typography. It contains a thousand quarto pages, over 67,000 Tamil words, including all scientific terms and the names of heroes, gods, poets, authors, etc. The English press have pronounced the *Lexicon* to be the noblest contribution to Oriental literature from the pen of an American.

—An entirely new light is expected to be thrown on the topography of ancient Jerusalem by the appearance of a work now on the eve of publication, by an Italian engineer, Capt. ERMETE PIEROTTI, who has been for many years in the service of the Turkish Governor, and gives his title as "Architect Engineer to His Excellency SOORRAYA, Pacha of Jerusalem, and Architect of the Holy Land." In this position he has enjoyed opportunities for the exploration of the Temple area and other disputed localities of the ancient city, superior to those of any other European. The results will be given to the world in two handsome volumes, imperial 4to, with upwards of 106 illustrations, views, ground plans, &c.

—Mr. BENTLEY'S illustrated edition of *The Ingoldsby Legends* arrived too late for a Christmas book, but will be eagerly sought for by all who enjoy the never-failing wit and grotesque rhymes of Mr. BARHAM. The artists engaged on the embellishments are JOHN TENNIEL, GEO. CRUIKSHANK and JOHN LEECH, and they each seem to have done their best on a task so congenial. The veteran CRUIKSHANK, who is now dissertated on in England and regarded as belonging to a past generation, in particular, shows no falling off in his old facility. The volume is a small 4to, elegantly printed and tastefully bound.

—A new edition of the *Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Henry Clay*, handsomely printed on tinted paper, in six portly octavo volumes, has just been published by Mr. P. O'SHEA, No. 104 Bleecker-street. This important work, originally issued in separate volumes at long intervals, under the editorial care of the late CALVIN COLTON, has undergone a thorough revision, both in the arrangement of the subject-matter, and the correction of typographical and other accidental errors. It now appears in a form and dress worthy of the memory of one the most illustrious statesmen of the Republic.

—Capt. SPEKE'S *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*, published in England by Messrs. BLACKWOOD, will be brought out in an American reprint by Messrs. HARPERS' uniform with their editions of the Travels of Drs. BARTH, LIVINGSTONE, DUCHAILLU, and other works on African discovery. The illustrations will be identical with those of the English copy, being printed from electrotypes of the original cuts.

—The last census of England and Wales, taken in 1861, is now tabulated, and gives some curious details respecting literary occupations. The number returned of "authors and literary persons," is 3,580, and of this number only 185 are ladies; so that the race of blue-stockings must be rather on the decline. "Artists" count up more largely, to 13,397, including 1,079 females. "Actors" number 2,934; "actresses," 1,134.

MILITARY ITEMS.

—Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON, in command at Vicksburgh, will soon get as unenviable a reputation as Gen. BUTLER once enjoyed, if he does not display a little more gallantry in his treatment of the ladies. The following is the substance of an order which he recently issued: "The following named persons—Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ellen Martin and Mrs. Moore, having acted disrespectfully towards the President and Government of the United States, and having insulted the officers, soldiers, and loyal citizens of the United States who had assembled at the Episcopal Church in Vicksburgh on Christmas Day, for divine service, by abruptly leaving said church at the point in the service where the officiating minister prays for the welfare of the President of the United States, and all others in authority, are hereby banished, and will leave the Federal lines within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment. Hereafter all persons, male or female, who by word, deed, or implication, do insult or show disrespect to the President, Government, or flag of the United States, or to any officer or soldier of the United States, upon matters of a national character, shall be fined, banished, or imprisoned, according to the grossness of the offence."

—Gen. BUTLER has squelched some "Perfectionists" in Norfolk, Va., who thought it worth while to object to swear allegiance to "any earthly Government." He reviewed their demurrer in this characteristic manner:

"The first reason which you set forth is, that 'all human governments are a necessary evil, and are continued in existence only by the permission of Jehovah, until the time arrives for the establishment of His kingdom, and in the establishment of which all others will be subdued unto it, thus fulfilling that declaration in the 8th of Daniel and 14th verse,' &c.

You therein establish to your own satisfaction three points:

First—The Government, although an evil, is a necessary one. *Second*—That for a time it is permitted to exist by the wisdom of Jehovah. *Third*—That the time at which a period is to be put to its existence is not yet come.

Therefore you ought to swear allegiance to the Government of the United States.

First—Because though an evil, you admit it to be necessary. *Second*—Although an evil, you admit that it is permitted by the wisdom of Jehovah, and that it is not for His creatures to question the wisdom of His acts. *Third*—You only claim to be excused when Jehovah's Government is substituted, which period you admit has not yet arrived."

—Gov. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire, has received the following telegram from Secretary STANTON, in reply to the question whether the Government would recognize the payment of bounties in advance by the towns in New-Hampshire, in cases where it could not be shown, otherwise than by the assignment, that the bounties were actually paid into the hands of the volunteers:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

To J. A. Gilmore, Governor:

The agreement announced in telegram from Provost-Marshal-General, dated Nov. 6, to the effect that if the State of New-Hampshire, or the towns, should pay the bounties offered by the United States, and take an assignment for the recruit, that the Government would pay these bounties to the State or town instead of the men, will be carried out in good faith, and Gen. HINKS will receive orders accordingly.

Experience has developed difficulties in this connection which were not foreseen by the department, and the arrangement will terminate on the 15th of February next.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—Gen. BUTLER has rebuked in general orders Lieut.-Col. WEAD, who disputed Gen. WILD'S right to hold in confinement a lady whom he had taken prisoner and held as a hostage. Gen. BUTLER says, in making a general application of this particular case: "An inferior can never be responsible, either in morals or military law, for the acts of his superior officer, and if either do wrong, both are responsible to the common head. Therefore, any officer, seeing what he supposes to be a wrong done by his superior, should content himself with respectfully protesting against the act, and reporting it to his immediate superior, and when that is done his whole duty is done, in that behalf, and such course will always prevent unseemly collisions between officers and troops, like the one just examined."

—A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the rumors to the effect that active operations in Tennessee would be at once resumed by LONGSTREET, are now believed to be unfounded. He is said, however, to have seriously interfered with the communication between FOSTER and his supplies, so much so that the rations of the Knoxville army have been materially reduced.

—A letter from Port Royal states that the contractors who are endeavoring to raise the *Keokuk* make slow progress. Their divers succeeded in raising the hatches of the *Weehawken*, a few days since, and one body, that of CHARLES SPONGBERGH, Third Assistant Engineer, floated out, the head gone and flesh much eaten by fish, but the body was recognized from his clothing. Probably more bodies have floated from the wreck.

—The Port Royal *New South* reports the capture, by the gunboat *Huron*, of the British steamer *Sytranus*, in Doboy Sound. After being repeatedly shelled and well riddled, she was run ashore and sunk in one fathom water, and low tide leaves her nearly dry. She may yet be hauled off and repaired. She is about 400 tons burden, and is loaded with salt, spirits of all kinds, cordage, &c.

—The Boston *Journal* states that Mr. EVERETT'S sketch of the battle of Gettysburgh, as given in his oration at the consecration of the cemetery at that place, was derived from Gen. MEADE himself, and its accuracy, it says, is confirmed by his official report.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Ophir and Other Mines—A Big Indian Chief Coming to New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

I promised in my last to tell you something about our mines, and especially the Ophir, Gould & Curry, &c.

The Ophir mine is too widely known and world-renowned, to require any prelude or history; it is the mine that has done more to give confidence to the community, to induce foreign capitalists to invest their money here than any other. It has been the richest and worse managed of all others. Again, it has been badly treated by those who should be its friends. As a matter of course, it is the interest of every man in the community that foreign capital should be brought here, and invested in our mines. The money is needed to develop them, and we want the mines to pay handsomely to those who put their money in; but a lot of cormorants and street brokers, men of neither capital nor character, have set out to vilify, abuse, misrepresent, and cast distrust and doubt upon the Ophir. They would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs—(the goose part they would supply, the egg business would be a failure)—thus have they one and all pitched into Ophir until it had no friends, and although it pays the same dividend, nearly, that it ever did, yet have the bears knocked the stock down from $3,800 per foot to about $1,500. The former price was too high, the latter too low. I confess, and must admit that the Ophir has been wretchedly managed, and the experience of past folly does not seem to bring wisdom. There is a want of system and judgment. Men are elected directors who never saw a mine, and if they did, they saw and learned just enough to muddle their ideas. There has been ore enough taken out, and money enough wasted to have paid back the par value of every share twice over. They pay enormous salaries, and the poor Ophir seems to be fair plunder, and is plucked on all sides. The present Superintendent has a high reputation, and a high salary, ($2,500 per month,) and if a big nose is any evidence of talent, according to NAPOLEON'S theory, Mr. PALMER ought to be a smart one. There is no question as to his being a good man, and competent, but he is an Englishman, and we all know an English miner ignores the present generation altogether, and works for posterity. They have their "blawsted" notions, and can't be got out of them. A Yankee goes ahead, perhaps in a less scientific manner, but you see the results sooner. An English or Scotch miner exhausts the mine in getting ready to work it, and about the time he gets ready to work, the one is *non est* can't find-ibus.

I never expect to see the Ophir much better than it is. There are too many large stockholders, who can put in whom they please, as officers, and of course they put in men who think as *they* do, and the consequence is, two or three men control the whole affair. It is now paying about $4 per share, or $48 per foot per month—market price about $1,500@$1,600 per foot, being a little over three per cent. per month dividend. The "Gould & Curry" now takes rank as the first mine of the Pacific Slope. It is on the same lead or vein as the Ophir, but develops a greater body of metal. It has been extravagantly but judiciously managed. I mean by that, that all their works have been rather too good and too fine, but they are substantial. The Superintendent, CHARLES STRONG, deserves great credit for his untiring energy. CHARLEY makes the money fly, but he gets it out, and makes the mine pay it, and a handsome dividend besides. STRONG did not set up to be a scientific miner, but he possesses all the qualities of a good business man—practical in his ideas, and his work has never to be done twice. The works of the company have cost nearly a million, but they are perfect, and a lady can pass through their immense mill, where tons of quartz are converted into impalpable powder every hour, and not soil her dress. It is worth a trip to Washoe to see that mill and the surroundings. There is nothing in the world to compare with it. In fact, there is not another such mine known in the world. The directors are all business men, and attend to their business. Everything goes on smoothly. STRONG has so systematized the work that one can hardly realize the magnitude of the great machine, and he has demonstrated talent sufficient to have made him Brigadier six times over. The statistics of the mine show that four millions in bullion have been taken out of it in the last twelve months. One million and six hundred thousand has been paid in dividends to the stockholders, or 40 per cent. on the product. 15 per cent. has been expended in construction account, leaving 45 per cent as the cost of working the mine. This 45 per cent. includes the cost of heavy supplies for the Winter laid in while transportation was low, and with the increased facilities for working a larger quantity of ore at no greater expense, you may expect to see a most astonishing product the coming year. Many of the present shareholders purchased early at prices varying from $300 to $590 per foot, and have, therefore, received in dividends—calling $400 the average—over 400 per cent. the last year, and the stock sells readily at $4,900 per foot, and will go to the price it reached once before, ($6,500.) The dividend is generally $150 per foot per month. A very comfortable thing is a matter of ten or twenty feet in the Gould & Curry. It must be borne in mind that we are taking *gold*, the solid stuff itself, and not paper. You can, therefore, add the premium on all these figures when they reach you. Of course, many people have become rich from the increased value of not only this stock, but many other good mines. There are, probably, two hundred well-dressed men leaning against lamp-posts, door-posts, smoking and idling about town, with no visible means of support, who are receiving all the way from $1,000 to $20,000 per month from their interests in mines, and in most cases they are men who have been brought up to hard work, and have swung the heavy pick and shovel for weeks and months—men who moved in the humbler walks of life, and consequently are often miserable and wretched. They don't know how to spend their money. They know how to drink and smoke, but that is not genteel when carried to excess, and very few of them do it. The first indulgence is in good clothes, and they run astonishingly to long-tailed coats, soft hats and immense cigars. It has got to be a settled question that every man wearing a shanghai coat is "a Washoe man." Those who have talent as well as money rise in the outside social scale. They get to be Directors of Insurance Companies, Trustees, and are called on often to subscribe to charities. The gentlemen wearing white chokers who have churches to build—modest churches, that are to cost only thirty and terminate in sixty thousand and a large debt—seldom omit the Washoe men, who, supposing it essential to gentility, subscribe liberally. The days of extravagance, when money was thrown around lager bier saloons by handfuls, are gone. These "honest miners" look mighty sharp after their dollars. San Francisco is probably the only city in the world where money does not give a man the *entrée* into good society, and by the same token, where poverty is no disgrace; in fact, it is rather genteel to be poor here. What you term "shoddy" is here known as "Washoe," signifying about the same; and yet there is many a good, honest, worthy fellow here whose only crime is an income of $10,000 a month. I know one of the sort who has had the misfortune to fall heir to an income from a quartz mine of $12,000 a month. I say misfortune because when he earned a precarious subsistence he was jolly and happy. Now he is wretched, don't know what to do with his money or himself. He made his confession to me, and asked what he could do to pass his time more agreeably. I said, buy a good library, get a yacht, go fishing, shooting, get seventeen dogs and a bully pair of trotters, and enjoy every moment; travel, see the world, get a meerschaum, buy nice paintings, build a nice house, furnish it handsomely, get a farm, raise your own turnips, lay your own eggs, &c. He only yawned; said he didn't shoot; didn't fish; smoking made his head swim; sailing made him sea-sick; didn't like reading; couldn't tell an oil-painting from an engraving; hated a farm, and dogs had fleas. I could only advise him to go and drown himself. What a shame it is that such men should have money with no capacity to spend it, while we fellows who have large developments for making the coin fly are a little troubled with a scantiness of that commodity.

By this steamer the big Indian chief IRATABA will visit your City as the guest of Mr. MOSS, the locator and discoverer of the famous Moss lode or vein in the Colorado in Arizona, which assays $10,000 to the ton. I gave a history of IRATABA in my last. He's a very respectable, high-toned Indian, and head chief of several thousand warriors. His word is law, and his rule supreme. He has done many good deeds and been a good friend of the starving miner. He has lived all his life in the bush, probably never wore a pair of pants in his life until he came here, and is greatly puzzled to know where all the white folks come from. He has been told that there are more people of the same sort, and larger cities than San Francisco, but he don't believe it, and is going East to satisfy himself. He will have lots to tell his squaws when he returns. Speaking of squaws, I fell in with a party of Indians a few weeks ago up country, who were going to a neighboring ranche to a little "party," or fandango. They were elaborately got up for the occasion; the chief had acquired an old red flannel shirt; another, a fractional pair of old pants, without the shirt. The *ladies* were fantastically got up in very brief garments, made of all sorts of old calico and pieces of grain sacks. One young squaw, evidently the belle of the party, wore, not a wreath of roses, but a flour-sack, with holes cut for the head and arms, and as she moved on I read on her back, "warranted superfine." No Fifth-avenue belle in satin and lace was better dressed or better satisfied than was her dusky ladyship. So it is, and how much happier man and woman kind would have been in this world except for the invention of milliners, tailors, fur capes, cigars and fast horses. If we never had had anything we would have all been perfectly satisfied with what we had. (SHAKESPEARE.) PODGERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Flag of Truce to Rebeldom—A Secesh Officer on His Dignity—Condition of the Sick and Wounded—A Strange Recognition—Stripping off Borrowed Plumes—The Weather.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

A FLAG-OF-TRUCE INTERVIEW.

A few days since, Lieut. BINGHAM, headquarters Commissary, and, by the way, a most valuable officer, was appointed to transmit to the rebel lines, under flag of truce, packages of official and diplomatic dispatches and private letters. He was met by an officer of the rebel army, who ventured to enter into an exchange of the customary salutations, but declined sustaining what may be called an animated conversation. To nearly all questions proposed he answered with a simple "Yes" or "No." A remark made by Lieut. BINGHAM relative to the recent captures of several blockade-runners, and the consequent decrease of that mode of traffic brought an acknowledgment from the rebel that such was the case, but at the same time a slight tinge on either cheek was evidence that he had instructions to appear as "rampant" as possible, should the subject be introduced. Those acquainted with Lieut. BINGHAM know of his apt propensity to appear neatly attired on all occasions. This worthy trait, in connection with his admirable address, continually attract hosts of friends to his headquarters. The rebel officer whom he met on his mission was, at the first interview, quite the reverse in both particulars. At the second meeting, as if not to be outdone by his opponent, he appeared in apparently a borrowed uniform, although it was of fine texture. The coat was made for either a man more corpulent, or for the wearer at a time when provisions were more abundant. His gray cap was not objectionable, only in point of color; his sallow complexion making a fantastic contrast. The patent leather boots he paraded were possibly his own property, and would have been faultless, had not a hole about the size of a piece of chalk interrupted the polished surface near the big toe of the one he wore on the right foot. When first noticed approaching from the distance, he was making a strenuous effort to adjust a faded kid glove to a remarkably large hand. He came up to Lieut. BINGHAM with considerable assumed pomp, and indicated his readiness to proceed to business. That having been satisfactorily finished, another attempt was instituted to test his communicativeness; but, as on the first trial, it failed, in consequence either of deficient ability or a sullen disposition. The ceremonies closed with an invitation from Lieut. BINGHAM to partake a friendly sip from a flask with which he had provided himself. This was a poser for the rebel. His mouth watered for the draught, but his foolish dignity prompted him to refuse the indulgent offer. With a quivering lip and choking utterance he despondingly murmured: "Thanks—I cannot partake." The parties then separated.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

On Wednesday Gen. GILLMORE returned from a visit to the hospitals at St. Augustine. No Department can boast of better accommodations for the sick and wounded than at present in this. The climate at St. Augustine is delightful for the greater portion of the year, which renders the place an extremely desirable locality for a general hospital. The patients are treated by surgeons of superior skill and judgment, and are attended by nurses selected especially for their adaptability to office. The steamer *Cosmopolitan* plies frequently between here and there, and anyone traveling with her Captain, CROCKER, wants not for attentions kind and humane. The interest that Gen. GILLMORE has exhibited at all times in the welfare of the disabled, affords ample illustration of his sympathetic qualities, and wins for him a fame made imperishable by the repeated tokens of appreciation which he everywhere receives.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

One of the most singular incidents to which my notice has been called, occurred not long since at Hilton Head. A private of the Sixth Connecticut regiment, while standing on guard at the pier, was suddenly accosted by an aged man, who asked him to reach out his left hand. The soldier complied with the request, and by so doing, showed he had lost a portion of his thumb. His right thumb had been severed, so as to make the two of equal length. For some seconds the men stood gazing at each other, the soldier in a state of perplexity, and the old man in one that expressed extatic delight. The spell was broken by the latter asking the soldier if he knew his father, and then making himself known. The son, as if by intuition, instantly recognized his parent, and both fell into a mutual embrace. A lively conversation ensued, which did not terminate until a large crowd of spectators had gathered around, having been attracted thither by the unaccountable conduct of the principal actors of the scene. An explanation soon after made revealed the fact that, on account of disagreement, the father separated from his wife when the son was in infancy, leaving it in charge of its mother. That the boy might be recognized in after-life, in case the two should ever meet again, the father took a hatchet and deliberately chopped off a portion of each thumb. From that moment to the day they met on the pier, twenty-two years had elapsed. The father is employed as a laborer in the Medical Department, and, I have reason to believe, bears a good reputation for sobriety and industry. The mother is still living in Connecticut. The son remained with her until his patriotism induced him to enter the service. Who knows but that the accidental meeting on the pier may be the means selected by Providence to restore the relations of domestic peace in a disrupted household?

A NOVEL SCENE AT HILTON HEAD.

A late order issued by Gen. GILLMORE, prohibiting non-combatants wearing any article of soldier's uniform, caused rather a novel scene at Hilton Head, the first day it was enforced. A proper guard having been detailed to reconnoitre the district in search of delinquents, reported in the afternoon with over 100 prisoners, comprising contrabands, sutlers, laborers and gentlemen of leisure. They were all arranged promiscuously in two rows, and then subjected to an inspection. Some had a single article proscribed, others several, but in every instance the articles, no matter how many, or of what they consisted, were taken from the party, and he was sent adrift. This one would be seen minus a coat, another a hat, the third a pair of pants, a genteel fellow without a shirt, and a half dozen instances occurred where the parties were divested of everything excepting shoes and drawers. Of course a stampede was made for the sutler's stores. It was a good lesson, however, and had a good effect. To-day civilians show themselves in their proper habiliments, not mimicking the soldier for the purpose of effect, or of obtaining privileges.

COLD WEATHER.

The soldiers persist they have experienced very cold weather because they woke up one or two mornings and discovered something like an inch of ice in their wash-basins. Most of them certainly, when at home, must have been accustomed to see not only inches but feet of ice, and think it was all in due season. But cold weather at home and cold weather here are not to be considered in the same sense. In one case it is anticipated at this season, and its failure to appear causes a surprise to the people. In the other case the atmosphere seldom reaches that intense cold which produces even a thin layer of ice, so when it does happen that the ice is an inch or so in thickness we complain of the severity of the weather, and wonder if the like has occurred since the Winter of '44, or that of some other by-gone year. WHIT.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Extracts from Rebel Papers—Spirit of the Press—Dissatisfaction with Congress and the Cabinet—The Levy En Masse—The Cotton Question—Hon. H. S. Foote in his Element.

We continue our extracts from late Southern papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HOW THE REBEL ARMIES ARE TO BE MAINTAINED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 14.

No man in his senses can fail to perceive the necessity of presenting a full front to the enemy in the months of May and June. The fate of the country and the good or evil termination of the war—a termination not far away—depends upon the state of the regiments under LEE and JOHNSTON when the present snows are melted. That their ranks are not now full, all know; and that they must be filled, is an imperative demand of the national instinct for self-preservation. Against any sane proposition for effecting such a purpose—against any measure likely to fulfil such a purpose—certainly this newspaper should, and would, be the last to utter a word of opposition. But because we stand in real danger, should we be foolish? Desperation sometimes achieves victory when swords are crossed in literal conflict; but legislation lies in the domain of reason; and coolness, provision and an equal consideration of all the relations of business, are the only means of victory. Vigorous legislation is now needed; but immoderate, wild, crazy legislation cannot be enforced, and would only produce certain ruin if it could be. * * * * * * *

The bill proposed in the House of Representatives, to clothe the Executive with the power of discretionary exemption, and place the great industrial interests of the country under the arbitrary volition of one man, depriving the people of the protection of laws, enacted and regulated by their chosen representatives, presents a rather remarkable exception.

Now if there is a weak point in the Confederate Administration, it is its ignorance of the practical and business affairs of the country; and if is perfectly *au fait* in any particular branch of affairs, it is in regard to offices and office-holders. To give them power to call away from their pursuits everybody except office-holders, is to give them power over great affairs, of which they are profoundly ignorant, and take away from them power over small affairs, in which they are minutely versed. The bill is no less absurd than if Congress were to enact a law that shoemakers might engage in any other employment but making shoes; and plows be used for any other purpose than turning up the soil. * * * *

Such a measure may possibly be very popular with some of the Generals who have lately undertaken to give the legislation of the country the benefit of the abilities they have wasted to so little purpose on their divisions and brigades; but what will become of the army when the operations of society are utterly disorganized and brought to a stands-till?

Far better would it be if the productive industry of the country must be further trenched upon, that a commission of practical men, intimately acquainted with the active industry of the country—one to be appointed by the Governor of each State—be constituted and invested with this power of detailing useful members of society for conducting the necessary business of the community.

THE LEVY EN MASSE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We have seldom seen more universal concurrence in the press of this country upon any one subject than there is in its opposition to the desperate expediency of a levy *en masse* of the population of the Confederacy. It is a confession of weakness not warranted by the circumstances of the case, calculated to creat distrust in the minds of our own people of the extent of our resources, and has already given new encouragement to the hopes of our enemies. *To put boys of from sixteen to eighteen in the army is to destroy the "seed corn" of the population, as President Davis aptly characterized it; and to force men over the age of forty five into the ranks is to furnish food for disease and death, and to crowd the hospitals and graveyards without adding appreciably to the strength of the army.* Prussia, when beleaguered by the most colossal military Power on the earth never called men at that age from their homes. At their homes they are good for something; there they, and the immature striplings whom a cruel radicalism would devote to the perils of battle, may provide food for an army which is already pressing strongly on the means of subsistence, and, under the State organizations, render the only military service of which they are capable—the defence of the soil against the raids of the enemy. Bring back the stragglers and the absentees, place negroes in the places of white teamsters, nurses, &c., and we shall have as large an army as the people can feed. What we need is skill and prudence in the development and husbanding of our resources, rather than an increase of numbers. Look at the shameful manner in which Confederate property has been squandered, and the negligence and blunders by which so many of our men have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These are the evils which must be remedied, and, as long as they continue, no increase of our strength will be of any permanent value. It will be like a new inheritance to a spendthrift, who will run through it just as rapidly as his former possessions. What we want to see in Congress is coolness, combined with energy; and in the army, vigilance and discipline, united with courage.

RE-ENLISTMENTS BY OUR TROOPS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 9.

The telegraph from the Rapidan, in the city papers of yesterday, announced the reënlistment of many of the enemy's troops *for the war*, and that "the enemy will preserve their old organization intact." These preparations for the Spring campaign, on the part of the enemy, warn us not to permit disorganization, in any form, to impair the strength and efficiency of our army. To attempt reorganization by disbanding regiments or companies would be highly dangerous. To improve the efficiency of the army and increase its strength, but leave its organization intact, is the duty now before Congress. Regiments may be small, but, if filled up, will be far more useful than any reorganization that can now be made.

The action of the enemy in this matter is important to us; the preservation of their organization shows that they intend to move forward at the earliest practical moment in the Spring. If they will not sacrifice an organization which has stood the ordeal of two years' campaigning, can we afford to hazard the experiment of opening the Spring campaign under officers recently elected, with regiments recently organized, with companies unaccustomed to association, and men strangers to each other? We shall need every energy of national defence for the Spring campaign. Richmond will, in all probability, be approached from the Rappahannock as well as from Black Water. In Northern Georgia the fate of Atlanta, and in South Carolina that of Charleston and Savannah, in North Carolina that of Wilmington, all must be decided in the Spring. Can such campaigns be best conducted with those organizations that before relieved Richmond, defended Charleston, drove back ROSECRANS into Chattanooga, or shall we improvise new organizations to experiment with? We hope that Congress will leave the organization of the army intact, and exert all its powers to fill up that organization.

THE CABINET.

From the Montgomery Mail.

The public mind is greatly disquieted by the course of the President. Filling his Cabinet three years ago with unknown or unpopular men, he has maintained them ever since against the most serious entreaties of the people, who have loudly clamored for a change. The results of Mr. DAVIS' obstinacy are before the country.

Take for example Mr. MEMMINGER. Before his selection by the President as his Secretary of the Treasury, but two people in the land out of his own State knew that he lived. He had no history and less reputation. He had probably been President of an Insurance Company. He had never served in any deliberative body but the Legislature of South Carolina. With a host of statesmen and financiers to choose from, Mr. DAVIS settles on Mr. MEMMINGER as the master helmsman who is to pilot us through the angry and dangerous seas of revolutionary finance.

Mr. DAVIS, we presume, has given but little attention to the Treasury Department. So much engrossed in military movements, and in the numberless demands on his time, we fancy Mr. MEMMINGER was given a *carte blanche* and permitted to lay the course of his vessel at will. It was evident, in the first six months, that he did not understand his business, and was sadly over-cropped in the work assigned him. The President was expostulated with, and entreated to put our finances under more competent management, but to no purpose; and the *dénouement* is before the country in a currency, considered by some as past redemption, and a national debt double in quantity what it would have been but for the mismanagement of the Treasury.

The truth is, Congress should not adjourn again until the close of the war. It holds in its hands our liberties. The Executive, unaided constantly by Congress, is a failure. It is not up to the great height of the occasion, and must be assisted. Let the bill of Senator JOHNSON become a law, and let the Senate have an early vote on the President's Cabinet.

THE POLICY OF THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* labors through a long series of articles to demonstrate that Mr. LINCOLN's aim has been from the beginning the accomplishment of disunion. It concludes thus:

"The civil as well as the military policy of the Washington Cabinet we have shown to have been disunion, and not reconstruction. If this be so, why has this war been waged? Because the policy of the Cabinet is not the policy of the people of the United States. The Cabinet is bent upon party aggrandizement and party supremacy—the people upon maintaining the Union. The people urge the war in the belief that they can conquer the Confederate States, and restore the Union with all rights unimpaired; but the Cabinet have duped and deceived the people, and so managed the war, that there can be no reconstruction of the Union with Slave States or Democratic States; but if the people of the Confederate States will accept SEWARD's terms and return to the Union as Black Republicans, willing, and at all times ready to vote for the present negro dynasty, then the proclamation points out the way for all the white negroes in these States to become faithful Black Republicans, and having promised to rebel no more, they will be permitted to subside into hewers of wood and drawers of water for their masters.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 30.

The last proclamation is a mere "tub to the whale"—it was not expected to influence any of our people. It was only designed to secure Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection. Its machinery of one-tenth of the people may possibly procure some shadow of government for the States, and secure the electoral vote of the seceded States for Mr. LINCOLN. The last Proclamation, therefore, is directed not at us, but at the opposition in the United States. Through it Mr. LINCOLN intends to secure the *forms* of law, and with those *forms* he will maintain himself in the Presidency. It is the machinery that is to affect the avowed purposes of the Auburn speech of Mr. SEWARD; and, to make Mr. LINCOLN President *de facto*, as he claims to be *de jure*, of the seceded States; to return to him his stolen States; to continue, under the *forms of law*, the power and patronage of the Executive, without an election; or, if an election becomes necessary, to secure the electoral vote of the seceded States through the voice of a pocketed tenth of the people, whose existence is as much a myth as their constitutional rights. The sequel will show that oppression has overleaped itself, and has been made to serve our cause.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The heart sickens at the thought of our brave prisoners at the mercy of this catiff. Yet, even the Yankee Government will shrink from the odium of a persistence in such treatment as BUTLER would be desirous of inflicting on our prisoners. Their own people are disposed to recall the deep brand of disgrace which he has inflicted upon their national character. Step by step have the LINCOLN rulers retreated upon this question of exchange. They make now their last stand upon this point of BUTLER's admission into the pale of civilized usage. Firmness in our position will soon force them to recede and consent to decorous conditions, more especially if the delay is protracted, until the opening of the campaign brings us our usual supply of prisoners, and furnishes them with the same cogent reasons for desiring an exchange which have heretofore proved so effectual.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION.

The passage of the bill prohibiting substitutes has already been announced. In the course of a debate upon it in the Senate, Mr. WIGFALL made a characteristic speech. He said:

Senators should recollect that there was discontent in the army. He believed that this discontent was groundless, but still it existed. It had been said upon the floors of Congress that there had been discrimination in favor of certain classes, and this had produced dissatisfaction. Those who had fought under the sun of July and August, and under the frosts of October and November, and were not yet buried, were discontented that their rich neighbors were not in the army to share their lot with them. The soldiers in the army were content to remain there, but they insisted their rich neighbors should be there also. There had been reasons for the exemption of some, and the permitting of others to furnish substitutes. Those reasons were that some men could do more good, could benefit the country and the cause more, out of the army than in it. We were obliged to have merchants, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths. But when the bill passed permitting substitutes, what was the result? It was the fashion to talk about the bone and sinew of the country, and to speak of the planters and farmers as having all of the religion, cultivation, education and patriotism of the country. Talk of speculators, extortioners and Dutch Jews! The farmers have been the worst speculators, extortioners and Dutch Jews of this war. Has the population of the South changed? No. Have the Yankees driven out the people from their lands and put into their places the Dutch and Irish with whom they have threatened to colonize the conquered States? No. These are the people of the South who are fighting for their liberties or getting other people to fight for them. And, singular to say, they think a great deal more of their negroes than of their sons and brothers. A gentleman of his acquaintance had, last Summer, met a negro on the cars coming to Richmond to work on the batteries. The negro looked sad, and the gentleman inquired the reason. Sambo said he was sorrowful because his old master looked so downcast when he parted with him; that his master had five sons in the army, but never grieved half so much at parting with all of them as with him. The patriotic planters would willingly put their own flesh and blood into the army, but when you asked them for a negro, the matter approached the point of drawing an eye-tooth. A great change had come over the planters within the last two years. Two years ago, when that pink of gallantry and soldiery qualities was at Manassas, to keep his army from starving he wrote a letter to a farmer in Orange County, asking him to send him 60 wagon-loads of corn and provision, promising to pay for the grain and the expense of hauling the same as soon as he was in funds. On the next Sunday this letter was read at every church in Orange, and on Monday morning the sixty wagons, loaded with corn, were sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD, free of charge, and telling him to keep, also, the wagons and teams. Such was the patriotism in Orange County then. Now, those very farmers will actually burn their wheat rather than sell it to the Government at $5 a bushel, for the use of their own sons and brothers. They stood haggling about the price of pork per pound when their sons and brothers were living on a quarter of a pound a day, and sometimes had none at all. What had produced such a change in this people? He did not hesitate to answer, an inflated currency. *No patriotism could stand an inflated currency. Make money cheap and you make men mean.* But the effect had been produced, and when you talked of patriotism of the planters and bone and sinew of the country, these facts should not be forgotten. Of late a wild spirit of speculation had seized upon the people which bid fair to work our ruin. This is felt in the army. The soldiers in the army believed they were better than the people at home, but he honestly believed they were no better. If the soldiers were sent home, in the present condition of the currency, they would immediately turn speculators and extortioners. And if the people now at home were put into the army they would become patriotic. The people, the farmers, have bowed the knee to Baal, and nothing could be done till the currency was reduced.

As regards the matter before the Senate, he would ask them whether they would disregard the public opinion in the army, or wait for an *emeute*? Would they reef their topsails before the squalls came? In his opinion a law should be passed keeping in the army every man who was there, and putting in all those who had furnished substitutes. And the army should know of the passage of this law; that the substitute men were to go. The army should be made to know that we are in earnest; that we mean to fight the good fight to the end. Let us close the mouths of demagogues. Let no man say this is a poor man's fight and a rich man's war; and if men have not offices let them understand that it is because they were not in the army from the first.

The following is the bill as amended and passed;

A Bill to be entitled An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, In the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms, the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the course of a debate on Jan. 7, Mr. FOOTE said:

"He had denounced all attempts at reconstruction, at all times, perhaps more strongly than any other member of this body. In this he had been perfectly sincere. To reconstruction he would not submit, even if this Administration were to make a reconstruction treaty. He preferred exile, death, torture, degradation, in their most appalling forms, to any political connection with those now in power in Washington City. Whenever a responsible person should accuse him formally of a criminality so monstrous, he should feel himself to be indeed disgraced if he did not make him sorely rue his temerity."

GOV. LETCHER AND SECESSION.

On the evening of Dec. 29 Gov. LETCHER gave a levée at the Gubernatorial mansion in Richmond previous to vacating it. He made a speech to his friends during the evening, in the course of which he said:

"Before bidding you farewell, I have a word or two to say about myself. I have been called a slow man. When the facts come to be known, I believe I shall be found to be about as fast as most people. It is a remarkable fact that *I was the very first man who, as a candidate for office, openly advocated secession on the stump in this State. I did this during the Gubernatorial campaign, and was called a traitor.* I believed it to be the true policy of my State, and therefore advocated it. I was opposed to the calling of a convention to carry the State out of the Union, and none but a few intimate friends ever knew my reasons. I will now tell you why I was opposed to the convention. I knew that, in the election of members, there would be 'Union' and 'Secession' candidates, and the people of the State would be divided on that question, and that, instead of acting as a unit when the State did go out, there would be two parties. The result justified my expectation. I was for letting LINCOLN force the State out of the Union; and I told my friends if they would just give him time he would do it. He would call upon me to furnish him troops, and I should refuse, and I would resist him, in obedience to the oath I, as Governor, had taken to prevent the invasion of my State and put down insurrection. Then, *after I had done the devilment, the people could ratify it and carry the State out of the Union. If there had been no convention, this would have been the result, and we should have had no division of sentiment or feeling in this State.* We would have gone out of the Union as one people. And by this act we would have secured the Northwest, the Middlewest and the Southwest. But we did mischief at the beginning, and had to take the consequences. Yet, notwithstanding, we are not going to fail. Your President and myself came here strangers to one another, except for a slight formal acquaintance in Washington. We have gotten along harmoniously together. There has never been any rupture between us. I believe him to be a good and able man and a true patriot; and if, during the war, you will but come forward and hold up his arms, strengthen his hands, JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy will triumph over all its enemies, and your independence will be secured."

Gov. LETCHER retired amid cheers.

HON. B. H. HILL ON "EXTREME MEN."

Hon. B. H. HILL, of Macon, Ga., soon after the battle of Chattanooga, issued an address which has been widely circulated by the Southern papers. The following paragraphs show its spirit:

"More than half the men, officers and privates, on Gen. BRAGG's muster rolls, are absent from duty. They are wearing the uniform and receiving the pay, but are spending their time on railroads, at hotels, at the houses of unsuspecting kindness in the country, and taking pleasure walks and rides with thoughtless women.

This is the only reason why the battle of Chattanooga was lost. Everywhere I find officers floating about through the country. If they had been at their posts, Gen. BRAGG could have been before Nashville this day. * * * *

Extreme men now govern the United States. They mean our subjugation and ruin. We must fight as long as those men are in power. When the people of the United States shall drive these men from power, and repudiate their extreme measures, and cease to invade and rob us, there will be an honorable door opened for discussion. But never before. Until that door is opened by our enemies, let our people count no disaster as intolerable, and regard every interest as protected only by a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let every man of the army be in camp, and let every man not of the army produce something to sustain those in camp.

To fight the extreme men and keep our ears open to the reasonable and just men of the United States is the only road to peace and honor.

In the meantime, we have no cause to be discouraged. If GRANT shall follow BRAGG into the interior, and the absentees will return promptly to duty, we convert an apparent disaster into the greatest victory of the war. The charm of the extreme men in the United States will then be broken, and the door I speak of will be opened."

GEN. JOHNSTON'S FAREWELL.

Upon resigning command of his army in Mississippi, Gen. JOHNSTON issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, BRANDON, Miss., Dec. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 24.—In obedience to the order of his Excellency the President, the command of this department is transferred to Lieut.-Gen. POLK.

Having felt great pride in this army, the undersigned leaves it with much regret. He assures his brave comrades of his full appreciation of the high soldierly qualities they have exhibited. Harmony of opinion and purpose has existed in all ranks. Amid events tending to produce gloom and despondency, they have presented the rare spectacle of the constant improvement of all arms in efficiency and discipline. He offers them his best wishes for their future success.

In leaving this command, it is a source of great satisfaction to him that it devolves upon the distinguished General chosen for it by the President—one who, on each of so many bloody battle-fields, has proved himself worthy of such troops as constitute this command.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

BENJ. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

Texas.

AN ADDRESS BY GOV. HAMILTON.

Gov. HAMILTON has issued a long address to the people of Texas. He reviews in detail the questions at issue between the Government and the rebels, demonstrates that the secession movement is a failure, and says:

I appeal to you in behalf of your own interests, present and future, to cease a struggle, so hopeless and disastrous. When you are told that having once engaged in the rebellion you can expect no mercy from the Government, it is as false as when you were told in the beginning that you must take up arms to prevent the tyrant LINCOLN from taking away your property and your homes. You will be exhorted now, as then, not to "submit to LINCOLN." The President of the United States never desired nor asked you to "submit" to him. He has but required, and only requires now, that you, like himself, shall submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and respect its just authority. You have been told that he is a tyrant, and this will doubtless be repeated. Among the innumerable falsehoods and slanders originating in rebelling, none can exceed this. In the history of the world there cannot be found one example of a Government dealing with a rebellion against its rightful authority, with the mercy and leniency which have characterized the United States in this war. Out of the multiplied thousands who have been taken in arms against the Government, *not one* has been made to suffer for his treason. How has it been in Texas, and throughout the South? Hecatombs of victims have been offered upon the altar of rebellion! The men who are responsible to society and to God for the blood of a thousand good citizens, are those who are prating about the tyranny of the President and the Government of the United States. *I* tell you that even at this late day—now, at the eleventh hour—you may rely with *confidence* upon the liberality and magnanimity of the Government, and the solemn promise of the President, if you will, by your acts, acknowledge the error into which you have fallen or been driven.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Postponement of United States Senatorial Election Favored—Act to Raise 5,000 State Troops Passed—Gen. Whitaker Urges Conscription, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

Senator BUSH, and other prominent legislators, advocate the Senatorial election's postponement till after the Presidential election. The Unionists of Graves, headed by Hon. R. K. WILLIAMS, of the Court of Appeals, resolved, on the 1st.

"That we favor the Senatorial election's postponement till after the Presidential election; and that we have an abiding confidence in the patriotism of our Representative in Congress, Hon. L. ANDERSON."

The Legislature empowers the Governor to raise for State defence, by draft or otherwise, 5,000 troops, for three years or the war, at his discretion, and to request the Government to credit for them in any future draft. In the Senate, before passing it, Gen. W. C. WHITAKER said: "The State must be defended, and men who would not fight for the Government had no right to a voice in that Government, and those who would not fight should be made to fight. Volunteering has lately failed. There must be means to compel those who would never volunteer to serve their country. It was no time to parley with incendiaries and robbers around us."

Mr. J. H. LOWRY, of Todd, yesterday offered a resolution (referred to the House Committee on Federal Relations) "that Kentucky will go forward with all her resources to the support of our gallant armies until the conquered hosts of DAVIS, crouching beneath our victorious banners, shall cry for peace."

PONTIAC.

The Adjutant-General's Favorable Report—Kentucky Veterans Re-enlisting—Kentucky's Confidence in U. S. Securities, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

Adjutant-General JOHN BOYLE reports that, of Kentucky's 51,945 original U. S. Volunteers, 3,988 have been discharged, 3,252 died, 610 killed in battle, 5,030 deserted, missing, or in hospital, making the present effective force 39,065; that Clinton, Cumberland, Estill, Monroe and Owsley Counties have contributed more to the army than the number of their enrolled militia respectively; that eight counties in South and East Kentucky have given over 75 per cent.; that, on the other hand, Boone, Carroll, Owen, Scott and Trimble Counties have not sent one out of the hundred of their militia; that, besides 51,945 volunteers, Kentucky has furnished many unreported recruits, 3,000 sixty days' men, and hundreds of independent, unpaid fighters against guerrillas; that, altogether, she has already fully one half of her whole fighting population as active participants in the field, under the Union banner.

The Fifth Kentucky infantry ("Louisville Legion,") Twenty-first infantry, Fourth and Sixth Kentucky cavalry, and Fifth Kentucky battery have reënlisted as veterans. Most, if not all our other veterans, also will likely reënlist.

Military men urge the speedy organization and action of 10,000 mounted infantry, well drilled, and led by a General like ROUSSEAU.

Kentucky, it is said, will invest more or less of the moneys of her sinking fund in U. S. securities—will sell the gold received by her in the liquidation of the State banks, and invest the proceeds in Five-Twenties.

The Legislature protests against taxing leaf tobacco, but doesn't object to an additional duty on manufactured, if necessary.

PONTIAC.

A HELP-MATE INDEED.—A Columbus (O.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "Dr. WORMLY, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College in this city, has been for some years experimenting on the effects of the different poisons upon animal life. For this purpose he has killed several hundred cats and dogs (sheep growers take notice,) with poison, and by analyzing their blood and stomachs has determined the exact appearance of the poison crystals after doing the work of death. The greatest difficulty he has encountered in this investigation has been to get these appearances of the crystals perfectly represented on paper. To overcome this difficulty his wife, daughter of JOHN L. GILL, of this city, came to his assistance and made perfect sketches of the poison crystals, as the Doctor, by chemical analysis, brought them to view. This done, his next trouble was to get the sketches transferred to steel plates. For this purpose he called upon the most distinguished engravers of Eastern cities, who told him that it could not be done short of three years' time, and almost a fortune of money. One of them engraved a single page, but the Professor was not satisfied with the job. His wife again came to his relief, and taking up the art of engraving, very speedily mastered it, and in ten months presented the author of the forthcoming book on poisons with the whole series of plates, the delicate touches of which defy criticism even under the scrutiny of a microscope."

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Organization of the Legislature—Governor's Message—Theatricals—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

Last week the country members of the Utah Legislature began to assemble at the seat of Government for the session, and on Monday the Legislature met in the Council House, the several members taking the oath prescribed. After organization, both houses adjourned till the next day, DANIEL H. WELLS having been elected President of the Council, and JOHN TAYLOR Speaker of the House.

On Tuesday His Excellency, AMOS REED, Secretary and Acting Governor, presented his message, which was read by the Chief Clerk. His Excellency expressed his pleasure in concurring in all proper measures designed for the benefit of the people of the Territory, congratulated the members upon the wealth and prosperity of the people the past season, the beautiful harvest of the year, and the ready and tight market for produce, occasioned by the mineral discoveries north and west. In my judgment the harvest was but a moderate one, and the health of the people but so-so, previous to cold weather.

The Governor congratulated the Legislature upon the successful efforts of the General Government toward quelling the rebellion of the slave-holders, and the prospect of an early peace, and announced with pleasure the burying of the tomahawk and the smoking of the pipe of peace with the Indians of the Territory and Southern Idaho.

He thought a revision of the laws of the Territory desirable, but an immediate codification inexpedient, considering the expense and the peculiar transition state of the Territory. Evidences were accumulating that Utah would rival her near sisters in the production of the precious metals, and surpass them in that of baser minerals. These interests and also those of agriculture required especial attention. Every available fertile spot of land should be secured to the people, and brought into cultivation. In this connection he recommended petitioning the President to throw open the Spanish Fork and San Pete Indian Reservations for occupation and cultivation by the people, and for the removal of the Utah or Southern Indians to the Reservation in Uintah Valley, hence southeast.

His Excellency advised memorializing the Postmaster-General for daily mail services between this city or Territory and Eastern and Western Bannack and Virginia cities; also a daily mail hence through the cities of Utah Valley, south, and for mail service to San Bernardino and Los Angelos.

The Pacific Railroad claimed attention. It was hastening from the regions of ideality and poetry to those of reality and prose. In this connection Utah was destined to be the highway of the commerce of the world, and the great resting-place and depot of the nation. Early action was advised, to induce the company building the road to develop the resources of the Territory for the production of the iron needed in the central portion of the road.

Recurring to the mineral promises of the Territory, the Governor advised legislation to encourage miners, and to preserve the rights of settlers, and recommended California mining legislation as a model.

The Governor concluded his advice by adverting to the necessity of maintaining decent bridges over the Provo and Sevier rivers.

The following are the Territorial financial figures for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31, 1863:

Taxable property of the Territory		$5,048,200 00
Balance in hand commencement of year	$5,439 68	
Receipts during year	32,845 12	—38,284 80
Disbursed during year		11,485,37
Balance in hand close of year		$26,799 43

It was voted that a thousand copies of the Message be printed in pamphlet form, and that it be published in the *Deseret News*.

The theatre is too good a thing to be kept in the dark in festal times. After a short fortnight's interim the Fall season is followed by the Winter term. On Saturday the establishment reopened with the "Marble Heart." The forthcoming season will probably reach far into April. Meanwhile the usual fantastic trippings of the Winter are in course of inauguration at the Social Hall. This present evening the juvenile concert comes off in the theatre.

The regular term of the Probate Court commenced on Monday. As this Court, under the peculiar working of the Organic Act, assumes criminal jurisdiction, it is taking cognizance of the late murder. A grand jury has been impanneled, which indicted JASON LUCE for murder. "Jase" is now under trial, prosecuted by AURELIUS MINER, Esq., and defended by the notorious WILLIAM A. HICKMAN, Esq. If the prisoner be convicted he will doubtless take advantage of the "jurisdiction conflict," current here, and appeal to the United States Court.

On Monday half a score of C. V's., traveling with a wagon near Parley's Cañon, met Mr. AREA E. HINCKLEY and a youth named SMITH, who were driving a flock of sheep. Some of the C. V's., it is alleged, were "tight," and one of them approached the boy unexpectedly and planted a blow on his face, which sent him staggering down the "dugway." Mr. HINCKLEY, indignant, rushed to the assailant and sent him unceremoniously after the boy. Several of the C. V's then advanced and proved too much for Mr. HINCKLEY, for by dint of sundry kicks and stamping on the face and body they left him in a very quiet condition, yet alive. Mr. HINCKLEY is apparently one of the last of men for a row, being of that sober, mind-your-own-business sort, who have "nothing to say to nobody" if "nobody says nothing to them."

Owing to further purchases for the Idaho market, flour and wheat have again an upward tendency. Flour is now $8 to $9 per hundred. Wheat and corn not being obtainable in sufficient quantity, the distillers are calling loudly for barley and oats, which will induce stiffer prices for them. Barley is now $1 50 per bushel. Oats, rising of $1.

Scruples Against Hanging—The Market—The Legislature.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 25.

In the Probate Court, JASON LUCE has been convicted of the wilful murder of Mr. BUNTON, and sentenced to be shot to death. The Mormons have religious motives against strangling, hence the criminal code of Utah allows criminals choice of three modes of execution—hanging, shooting and beheading; that is, the Judge may allow the criminal such choice; if he accepts not, the Judge decides the method. LUCE declined to choose, whereupon Judge SMITH sentenced him as above. LUCE's witnesses were of little account, as far as their evidence was concerned.

Flour continues to advance, ten dollars being now a common price per hundred pounds. Corn meal is eight dollars. The prospect is that flour will reach twelve before another week be past. Such figures bode considerable suffering to the poor before next July.

The advanced prices have operated prejudicially to the Camp Douglas contract, the people holding out for bigger figures. The hay contract never ran very smoothly. The wood contract ditto, hence the necessity of the soldiers cutting and hauling their own wood from the cañons, and their consequent acquaintance with frost-bitten extremities. The profits of the meat contract were soon whittled to a microscopically fine point by rising prices, while nobody could expect a contractor to furnish flour at six and a half dollars, which he bought in at eight to ten dollars. Such disturbance has the Northern gold made in commercial matters here.

The Legislature has adjourned till Monday week. The Appropriation Bill, and also several other bills, sacrificed last year by the gubernatorial veto power, have received attention early the present session. Mining laws and various memorials are also receiving attention. Gov. REED and the Legislature promise to have a more harmonious time this Winter than was experienced last Winter with Gov. HARDING.

Mr. J. GOODING, of the Overland Mail Company, who died rather suddenly on the Western mail route, was buried in the cemetery near this city on Sunday. "Carriage behind carriage," filled with "mourners," including military and civil officers, as well as many private citizens, testified to the esteem felt for him by all classes of the community. He certainly was very much respected by Mormon and Gentile, and his death was regretted accordingly. One person who had been employed on the mail route for twelve months, observed to me that he never heard any one say the first word in dispraise of the deceased.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have recently decided in the case of Wood vs. Bullens, that the plaintiff in an action upon a promissory note payable on demand in specie, can only recover judgment for the amount of the face of the note and interest thereon, although he offers to prove that at the time when payment of the note was demanded specie was worth a premium over par.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The Insurgents Defeated in Different Places—Florentino Retreating Toward Hayti—Two Merchant Schooners Laden with Arms Taken by the Spanish War Steamer Ulloa—Loss and Recovery of $25,000—Peace in Venezuela—Disastrous Fire at Caibarien, near Remedios.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

From St. Domingo we are told that the Spanish forces under the command of Gen. HUNGRIA, civil and military Governor of the District of Samana, made a successful attack on the enemy's camp on the 31st ult., which, after a hard resistance, they took, together with what was contained in it, consisting of one cannon, an 8-pounder, ammunition, arms, horses, clothing, two oxen, and a large supply of fresh meat.

The attack was made in two opposite directions by two different columns, one commanded by Gen. HUNGRIA himself, and the other by Lieut.-Col. SALCEDO, of the marines. Of the former, the only accident was a soldier slightly wounded in the hand; but the other column was not so fortunate, a Captain of the battalion of marines being killed and four soldiers wounded; Gen. FERRER, of the militia, who formed a part of the column with a detachment from the fort "Los Cacaos," was wounded at the first volley fired by the insurgents, and died eight hours afterward.

Since the engagement several of the insurgents and their families have presented themselves, say the Spanish accounts, at the fort "Los Cacaos" and at Samana, to give in their submission to the Government.

The column under the command of Gen. SANTANA had, on the 25th ult., a desperate engagement in the vicinity of Llamasá, in which the Spanish forces, we are told, obtained a complete triumph, the insurgents being entirely defeated with a very large loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the entire destruction of their fortified camp, in which they left their baggage, arms, ammunition and utensils of all kinds.

The insurgents having made an incursion into Hato Mayor, putting the inhabitants into consternation, as a similar incursion had been made there not long ago, the Commandant of Seybo, Gen. MICHES, put under arms 300 of the militia, and set out to attack them, in conjunction with two companies of the regiment of the Union, but the insurgents had disappeared before his arrival. Gen. ALFAU had gone with the regiment of Valladolid to Hato Mayor.

A strong detachment of the troops of Gen. PUELLO were to march, at the last accounts received, upon Neyba and Barahona, under the command of Col. BOBADILLA, of the militia reserve. Gen. PUELLO had marched against San Juan, and Las Matas at the head of a column composed of Spanish regular troops and militia. At the last-named place, (Las Matas,) FLORENTINO, the chief of the insurgents, had had shot, say the Spanish accounts, twelve individuals—eight natives and four Spaniards—because they would not join him. The same accounts say that FLORENTINO had retired toward the fronter of Hayti with a large booty, taken from its rightful owners. The writer of the news asks whether the Haytian Republic will grant him an asylum.

A correspondent of the *Diario* of Santiago de Cuba, writing from the Capital, St. Domingo, says that a company has been formed there to cultivate cotton on a large scale, for which purpose laborers are to be brought over, with their families, from the Canaries and Venezuela. The project is supported by the Captain-General.

Gen. GANDARA's division had left Azua and advanced toward Manguava, of which place they had taken possession.

The corporation of the City of Azua had sent a congratulatory address to the Captain-General for the success of the royal arms in that district.

The *Diario* of yesterday says that the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa*, which was cruising about the coast on the north side of St. Domingo, had lately taken prizes two merchant schooners, bearing a foreign flag, but of what nation it is not mentioned, having as cargo 1,000 rifles, a large quantity of gunpowder, with other warlike effects, and some provisions, intended for the insurgents. They were taken, says the above, to the Capital, St. Domingo.

The *Bazan*, another Spanish war steamer, which has been for some time employed in the service of the Hydrographic Commission, left Santiago de Cuba on the 5th for St. Domingo, with 300 soldiers who had been sick in the hospital, and were now returning, recovered, to their respective regiments. Large numbers of soldiers are continually being brought back to this island from St. Domingo, to recover their health. The *Diario* says that the illness is not in general of a serious nature with which the troops serving in the Island of St. Domingo are attacked.

Large quantities of mules are being sent for the use of the army to St. Domingo. The merchant steamer *Alphonso* left yesterday for Neuvitas, chartered by the Government to take on board mules for the above-named island. It would seem from this that it is intended to penetrate into the interior; for hitherto the Spanish troops have continued along the coast. Indeed, in the last engagement at Samana, the Spaniards confess that two gunboats were of great service in protecting the attacking columns in their march, which were under the orders of the commander of the frigate *Cortes*. On the 24th ult. the insurgents attempted to make an attack on the town of Samana, but were repulsed with some loss, through the well-aimed firing of the above-named gunboats.

These are the flattering accounts published here in official documents and by the newspapers, but common report says otherwise, and if this latter is to be believed, the success of the Spaniards in putting down the insurrection is yet very uncertain. The Dominicans are well provided with arms, and their stronghold, Monte Cristo, the Spanish troops have not yet attacked. It would rather seem, from the haste with which the Spaniards are putting up fortifications at the Capital, St. Domingo, they expect to be attacked rather than to attack. The news received here, however, is very uncertain, for it is doubtful how far it can be trusted.

An uncommon case of honesty occurred at Aquadilla, in Porto Rico, which deserves to be noticed. A merchant of St. Domingo, Señor Pozo, who was a passenger on board of the *Alfonso* in her last voyage to Porto Rico, had with him $25,000 in his trunk to make purchases at St. Thomas, and settle some accounts at Porto Rico and other places where the steamer stopped. While some passengers were being landed at Aquadilla, Mr. Pozo's trunk, without his being aware of it, was put on shore. As soon as the steamer arrived at Porto Rico, the above-named gentleman discovered his loss, and immediately set out by land for Aquadilla. On making inquiries, he was informed by one of the officers that having seen a trunk left on the shore when the passengers landed, and suspecting that it might contain contraband goods, he kept on the lookout until night, when, as nobody came after it, he took it to the Custom-house. Mr. Pozo obtained his trunk, which had not been opened, and with it his $25,000.

The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, says that during the past year there have entered that port 105 Spanish steamers, (24 of war;) 57 English and 5 American, three of which were of war. Total, 167 steamers.

The last news received here from Caraccas is dated Dec. 20, and according to them Venezuela is gradually improving in the way of peace.

A disastrous fire occurred at Caibarien, near Remedios, on the night of the 10th, by which property to a large amount was destroyed, a whole block of buildings, consisting of warehouses, stores and an hotel, having been very quickly a prey to the flames. Great complaints are made of the want of fire engines, and that no assistance was sent from Remedios, although Caibarien is only five miles distant from the last-named place. The authorities of Remedios excuse themselves by saying that they knew nothing of the fire until the day after it had occurred, although there is a telegraph between the two places and a railroad.

The U. S. steamer *De Soto* came in here on the 14th from Key West. Several blockade-runners, but small fry, have lately entered with cotton.

LARA.

—The Portlanders have got up another sea-fight in a fog. The *Argus* of Tuesday morning says that on the forenoon of the preceding day, about 10 o'clock, two steamers were seen off Spurwink, Cape Elizabeth, between Bluff and Stratton Islands, and both fired several times, apparently at each other. Some dozen shots were exchanged in all, when one steamer apparently made for the other. This is the account given by a gentleman who was at Spurwink and witnessed the firing, though the fog and smoke prevented him from seeing the movements of the steamers directly.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The Rulership of Gen. Wild—Colored Provost Guard—Changes—The Coming Draft.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

NOT "EVERYBODY'S FRIEND."

The Secesh here evidently don't like Gen. WILD, and the more they become acquainted with him, the more they will probably continue not to like him. When they present him with a horse and carriage, or a or a silver service, as they did Gen. VIELE, you shall receive early intelligence of the fact. It appears from a Norfolk letter published in BEN WOOD's pot-house organ, the *Daily News*, the other day, that they did like Gen. NAGLEE, and shed tears over the removal of "this good man." That Gen. NAGLEE was an unqualified Copperhead may possibly account for this. He never "carried fire and sword" into rebeldom, as Gen. WILD is charged with doing; on the contrary, he led all the rebels within reach outside our lines, for which he is properly entitled to their thanks, and the laudations of their secession sympathizers in Norfolk. The letter in question was written by PARKER JORDAN, a green-eyed secesh lawyer in this city, whom Gen. WILD caused to be summarily ejected from headquarters a few days since for meddling with what was "none of his business."

COLORED PROVOST GUARD

Since the return of Gen. WILD from North Carolina, the popularity of his brigade has increased vastly, and his colored troops are being assigned to responsible duties at various points in this department. The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, lately doing provost duty in Portsmouth, has been relieved, and the city turned over to the First United States, Col. HOLMAN. This is, perhaps, the first instance of an important place being confided exclusively to the care of colored troops. The neat appearance, orderly conduct and excellent discipline of this regiment are the subject of general remark.

CHANGES AT FORT NORFOLK.

Company A, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, has been relieved from duty at this post, by Companies K and M, of the Second Massachusetts heavy artillery. All the prisoners of war have been removed to Point Lookout, leaving only sentenced civilians and Union soldiers behind, to whose confinement the fort will be henceforth devoted. During the past year, an ordnance depot has existed at this post, under charge of Lieut. MYERS. Lieut. MYERS has been ordered to Watervliet Arsenal. The ordnance stores are being transferred to Fortress Monroe. The space and buildings lately occupied by these will be turned over to the Engineering Department. An immense pontoon bridge is arriving on vessels almost daily from New-York, and already half an acre of boats is visible from the water. A hundred and fifty men have been detailed from the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts to take charge of this, and will shortly commence their novel drill.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Not a little subdued excitement exists in this vicinity respecting the impending draft, which has been ordered to supply the quota of troops required by the Government from the restored portion of Virginia. A goodly number of able-bodied men are visible in our streets, mainly deserters from the rebel army or skulkers from the rebel service. As the majority of these have recently fallen down and worshipped the wonderful "beast" with seven heads and ten horns, surnamed BUTLER, by taking the oath of allegiance, Col. STEVENS' regiment of loyal Virginians which has been laboring with such poor success for some weeks to get itself raised, will now stand a chance of going into camp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yorktown is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent terrific explosion which nearly destroyed the village. The new Government bakery and ordnance buildings are almost completed. New structures are rising from the ruins of demolished stores and dwellings.

The Eleventh Connecticut, Col. STEDMAN, lately stationed at Gloucester Point, has left for home on a furlough of thirty days. The regiment has been in the service twenty-five months, now numbers 330 men, of whom 286 have reënlisted for the war. Three hundred men of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, now doing provost duty in Norfolk, have likewise reënlisted, and gone home for a month. At least two-thirds of the veteran troops in this department can be counted upon to remain in the service.

A post band, numbering thirty-five pieces, arrived here from New-York last week. It was raised by Gen. BARNES, in conjunction with the liberal Northern merchants lately settled in Norfolk, who subscribed the $1,500 required to purchase the instruments. It will be stationed permanently in this city.

Capt. DEXTER E. CLAPP, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, has been authorized by Gen. BUTLER to raise a regiment of colored troops in this department. Recruiting offices have been opened at various points, and about 200 men already enlisted. It is styled the First Virginia, and the camp has been located at Lambert's Point.

The colored citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth have raised the sum of $1,000, with which to purchase a magnificent sword to be presented to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, as a testimonial of their esteem for him as a soldier and a patriot, and their high appreciation of his zeal in behalf of the colored population in this department. FRED. DOUGLASS has been selected to present it, and the ceremony will take place in a few days.

A surgeon of one of the regiments stationed in this vicinity adopted recently a novel mode of visiting a patient at the other extremity of the camp. The night was dark and stormy, the mud fathomless, and the call of the sick man urgent. Balancing for some time his disinclination to leave his comfortable quarters with his professional duty, a happy thought struck him. His servants were called, and a "stretcher" ordered to be brought from the hospital tent. Extending himself at full length upon this, preceded by a lantern bearer, he was "toted" over ditches and through mud puddles across the tented field to the point whither he would go.

The agent of the Associated Press here has already informed you that Gens. BARNES and GETTY have been relieved from duty in this department and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. Brig.-Gen. EDWARD A. WILD, whom the Richmond *Dispatch* wants hanged so badly, has succeeded Gen. BARNES as Military Governor and Commander of the troops in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Col. A. G. DRAPER, of the Second North Carolina, now commands the colored brigade in place of Gen. WILD.

The Legislature of Virginia has voted to remove to Norfolk—the place it should have met in the first instance. But little can be accomplished in the way of legislation until the Convention shall meet and authorize a thorough revision of the State Constitution. The election of delegates to the Convention occurs to-day. All the candidates are for immediate emancipation.

TEWKSBURY.

Surgeon Gen. Hammond.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24.—[Extract.]—19. By direction of the President, a General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet in this city at 12 o'clock M. on the 19th day of January, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig.-Gen. W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General United States Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Maj.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, United States Army.
Brig.-Gen. W. S. Ketchum, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. G. S. Green, United States Volunteers.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, Colonel Second United States Artillery.
Brig.-Gen. A. P. Howe, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. J. P. Slough, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. H. E. Paine, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, United States Volunteers.
Maj. John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate of the Court.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Secretary of war,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General

—The Prince of Wales has made a valuable present to Harvard College, accompanied by the following letter:

SANDRINGHAM, Nov. 5, 1863.

SIR: I am desired by the Prince of Wales to say, in answer to your letter of the 22d ult., that it will give him very great pleasure to present to the Library of Cambridge University a copy of the photographs of the Samaritan Pentateuch, taken during the visit of his Royal Highness to Nablous.

The Prince of Wales desires me to add that he will always be glad of any opportunity which may enable him to evince, in however slight a manner, the lively sense which he entertains of the kindness and hospitality he received during his visit to the United States; and that, with these recollections, he cannot fail cordially to reciprocate the wish to which you have given expression, that nothing may occur to interrupt the friendship which ought ever to subsist between the old country and the new.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HERBERT FISHER, Private Secretary.

—JACOB H. JOHNSON, book-keeper and steward at the Hudson River Institute, in Claverack, committed suicide on Sunday morning, 10th inst., by hanging himself in the stable of the institution. The body was first discovered by one of the young students, soon after the act was committed. The only cause that can be assigned for the rash act is that given in the testimony of Dr. PHILIP before the Coroner's Jury, wherein he said deceased "had been subject to paroxysms, affecting painfully his physical system and his mind."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Chattanooga is encouraging. Trains are now running regularly between that place and Nashville. The arrival of supplies is large, and full rations are again issued to the troops. A large number of recruits are constantly arriving, sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The desertions from the rebel army are very numerous, 150 deserting at one time on Monday last. The rebel army at Dalton is reported to be 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that they are killing their best mules for supplies of meat. Gen. GRANT arrived at Chattanooga yesterday morning.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* confirms the report that Gen. ROSECRANS has been assigned to the Department of Missouri, and adds that Gen. SCHOFIELD has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, and will be assigned to a command in East Tennessee. This last is probably only a reiteration of Washington rumors.

Letters received in this City from Port Hudson, under date of Jan. 12 and 13, pronounces false all reports to the effect that captured officers from Gen. ULLMAN'S division of colored troops had been shot. The fate of one only is unknown. The rest are either in Libby Prison, or at a rebel rendezvous in Texas. The rebels in the vicinity of Port Hudson and Baton Rouge are becoming quite bold, and their picket lines are close to ours. An expedition was sent out by Gens. ULLMAN'S and COOKE, to endeavor to cut off a force of 2,000 rebels, who were making a stand about fifteen miles east of Port Hudson.

It appears from a letter found on the body of Capt. WILLIAM R. SMITH, who was killed in the recent fight with COLE'S cavalry on Loudon Heights, that MOSEBY had an "electrician" attached to his command, for the purpose, no doubt, of tapping the telegraph lines of the Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pembina dates to Jan. 4 have been received at St. Paul, Minn. Gov. DALLAS had not only given the Indians provisions and transportation to get them to leave, but actually supplied them with 300 pounds of powder and a proportionable amount of balls. This is more *British neutrality* that should be remembered. Forty-seven Sioux men and their families came in and surrendered themselves to Maj. HATCH, rather than risk the Winter on the plains. They are from Little Six's and Little Crow's bands, and one of them claims to be a brother of Little Crow. The Chippewas showed their friendship by killing six Sioux before they left the settlements.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday contains a full report of the speech of MONTGOMERY BLAIR on the cause of the rebellion and in support of the President's plan of pacification, delivered before the members of the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on Friday. It concludes as follows: "It may be truly said now, speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, we are all Republicans—all Democrats. Exclude the conspirators and the slave institution which they have shaped into a plot to split the Union; exclude the conspirators and those whom Slavery has made their slaves, and our countrymen are at this moment 'all Democrats—all Republicans;' asserting popular sovereignty, the right of self-government, the right of the States, the nationality of the Union, all defined, balanced, checked and bound together in the republican form of government inherited from our fathers."

Gen. LONGSTREET lately complained to Gen. FOSTER that the Union soldiers were surreptitiously circulating the President's Amnesty Proclamation among his troops, and requiring that all documents should pass through official hands. FOSTER replied politely and enclosed a number of the proclamations for the use of LONGSTREET'S men. But whether this method is the best or not, our soldiers continue the unofficial and irregular practice of circulating the documents, and fruit is gathered daily in the arrival of repentant rebels within our lines.

It seems that the rebel Gen. VANCE, recently captured near Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was a Major-General, and that four of his Staff, who were captured in his company, were recognized as having been paroled at Vicksburgh.

New and important regulations are reported in preparation by the Treasury Department with regard to the Cotton trade, the details of which will be made public in a day or two. It is understood that the same course will be pursued in Arkansas as has been adopted in Louisiana.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says that the Speaker of the State Senate having acquired positive knowledge that Senator WHITE, of Indiana County, has resigned his seat in the Senate, and that the resignation is in the hands of his father, Judge WHITE, has determined to put an end to the legislative dead-lock at Harrisburgh, by issuing a writ, pursuant to the requirements of the law, calling for a special election in the Indiana Senatorial District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation.

Wisconsin has done nobly for the war. Up to the first day of November last she had placed in the field thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery and one company of sharpshooters. Of this number, sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three (nearly half of the entire number) have been lost to the service by death, discharge and desertion.

The *Catholic Telegraph* says, concerning the Pope's letter to JEFF. DAVIS: "The correspondence between Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Pope PIUS has been published. The Pope, like every one else, is anxious for peace, but is *no advocate of rebellion at home or abroad.* WE KNOW WHAT WE STATE TO BE TRUE." The emphatic sentences are the *Telegraph's*.

Nearly fifty persons in Manchester, N. H., have been detected as participants in an extensive system of stealing from the Manchester and Amoskeag Mills, and eight have confessed guilt and been fined. Many of them were girls whose reputation had before been irreproachable.

The difficulty between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company and their engineers, which has closed that road for the last three days, has been settled. Trains will commence running between Pittsburgh and Chicago as usual on Monday.

The official returns of the California election give LOW, Union, 60,124; DOWNING, Copperhead, 44,482; soldiers' vote, LOW, 4,159; DOWNING, 149—majority for LOW 19,661. Majority for MACHIN, Lieutenant-Governor, 20,950.

About 300,000 pounds of unginned cotton has been shipped from Hilton Head, which is the larger part of the crop raised on the Government plantations this year. Much more has been raised on the leased plantations.

The Capitol extension at Washington to the present time has cost $6,399,900. An appropriation of $150,000 will be required early in the present session of Congress for the remainder of the present fiscal year, and an appropriation of $300,000 for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1865.

Flour was in more demand on Saturday, partly for Government use, at uniform prices. Wheat was in fair request and firm. Corn and Oats were brisker and dearer. Provisions were quiet; Hog products generally declined. Light sales of Cotton, Groceries and Whisky were reported. Petroleum was less freely dealt in. Freights were dull, with 581 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Desperate Rebel Expedients.

The rebel leaders are like rats in a trap. On every side they see the iron bars of their cage daily closing in upon them. Their strength is becoming exhausted, their materials are wearing out, their hopes are growing fainter, and they rage up and down their narrow limits, with such desperate exertions to strengthen themselves against their coming fate, with such diverse and wild plans for escaping from the toils which are around them, and with such rage and inexpressible hatred in their hearts against those whose strength and skill, undreamed of by them, have brought them to such straits, that the sight is not a pleasant one to look at. One's ideas of the nobility of man, one's hopes for the triumph of the gentler virtues on the earth—of the reign of righteousness and peace and love among men, seem at first to be wholly outraged by such an exhibition. But when we think of the future and of all the hopes for it, which are brightening with every ineffectual struggle of theirs, when we think of what it is which has brought them to such straits and of the peace and liberty for this nation and for all mankind which are to be secured or at least hastened by their destruction, we cannot but rejoice to see how every day the pressure comes heavier upon them and the day of retribution draws nearer.

Two of their schemes for salvation are worthy of a little notice. The first is a dictatorship. This has been quite strenuously urged by some among them. Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, said in the rebel Senate that there were men not far from where he sat who avowed themselves openly in favor of a military despotism, and he himself gave so much importance to the idea as to argue at some length that if they were to have a dictator, it ought not to be JEFF. DAVIS, but Gen. LEE. But what do the rebels want of a dictator? They have already conscripted into their armies all between eighteen and sixty; they have passed a bill providing that those who had sent substitutes before must now go into the ranks themselves. They have seized provisions to feed their soldiers wherever they could find them, even in the Richmond market. They have compelled labor to build their fortifications and to aid in supplying the various requirements of their military power. What more will a dictator bring them? Will a dictator make corn where there is none? Will he find gold and arms and munitions and men where there are none? The rebel leaders have themselves exerted absolute power. But now in their extremity as they turn every way for help, they remember that Rome of old was saved by a dictator, and they think that therefore the choice of one by them will postpone their ruin. In our opinion it will but hasten it.

But others among them look in another direction. They look abroad and call for a protectorate. Mr. LAMAR writes to have SLIDELL "negotiate" one with LOUIS NAPOLEON, as if it was a bill of exchange and the Emperor a money-lender, and, he adds, "With France, Mexico and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we should eclipse the world." True enough, if the world, including the United States, were content to accept such an alliance. But as the world does not propose to be "eclipsed" just yet, the prospects of an alliance between them are not of the most flattering character, nor is the prospect of "free trade" brightening upon the South. The blockade is more effective than ever. Undoubtedly, if LOUIS NAPOLEON were to throw his sword into the scale, their prospects would be improved. But what can they give him to indemnify him for the injury which would result from such a step to his own prospects?

It seems to us, also, that a foreign protectorate would not in the least obviate the necessity of a dictator. There would be the same lack of means and men. But that is a matter, after all, which concerns the rebel leaders rather than us. If they prefer protectorate to dictatorship, or the contrary, surely they may be allowed their choice in a matter of so little consequence. Having set out in search of freedom and independence, what difference does it make if their disgraceful voyage end in subjugation to a military despot within their borders, or one from abroad.

There are, however, two other parties who may have to be consulted as to either plan. The people of the South, who are beginning to complain under the pressure of the heavy burdens which these men, in their relentless ambition, have laid, and are laying, upon them, may decline to be given up to any one man, whether at home or abroad. And we, who have our own ideas of freedom, and of the evils of foreign influence and domination, do not propose to see either a French protectorate or a dictatorship permanently established within our boundaries.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—We had hoped before this that the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, before the Admiralty Court at Halifax, might have come to some conclusion. The case was adjourned till last Wednesday, but was then from some of the multifarious causes of the law's delay, postponed still further. There can, however, be no doubt as to what will be the ultimate result of the case. The intimation given by the Judge some time ago, that under the facts before him he should treat the case as one of piracy, was a very strong one, and it is also quite plain that the Court will not lend any countenance to that feeling which led some of the citizens of Halifax to sympathize with, and even to aid, the villains who had run away with the vessel. He referred to them as men who had "violated the proclamation of neutrality," who had "grossly and wilfully, and stealthily" violated the rights of neutral territory, and violently resisted officers seeking to execute process, and were then fugitives from justice. No Court would speak thus, if it were not determined to pass upon the case in accordance with the rules and acquirements of justice, and without reference to any false public feeling in favor of the men—and certainly it should be so. Where, of all places, should such an outrageous act of violence be frowned upon, if not in an Admiralty Court, the Court which administers the law of the sea, and has especial guardianship of the rights and immunities of peaceful navigators?

New City Railroads.

There are at present two bills before the State Legislature incorporating companies to run street railroads—one of them down Lexington-avenue and through Gramercy Park, and the other across the City near the City Hall. This description, of course, gives no idea of their tortuous wanderings. We shall not attempt to enumerate all the streets through which they are to run, as we doubt if a list of the streets through which they are *not* to run would not occupy a very much smaller portion of our space. We mention them, however, not for the purpose of either objecting to or approving of their course, but of calling attention to the fact that in neither of the bills is there the smallest provision for the comfort of the public or protection of their rights. The sole condition attached to the grant of these valuable franchises is that the fares shall not be over five cents. There is not one word about the number of cars to be run, the number of seats they are to contain, the number of passengers who may be crammed into them, or, in fact, a single restriction or proviso as against the companies. The only provisos in the charters are directed against the Mayor and Common Council, with the view of giving the companies the complete and uninterrupted monopoly of the tracks. The pending attempt to assert the doctrine that the rails may be used by the public has probably suggested some of these precautions. At all events, as the matter stands, these companies bid fair to get complete possession of most of the streets on the east side of the town, driving off all other public conveyances, and rendering the use of private carriages increasingly difficult and dangerous, and upon condition that they shall carry people in any posture they please, for five cents a head.

Considering that we are threatened with this outrage by the Legislature, and not by the Common Council, and in the teeth of the multiplied remonstrances of the last ten years on the subject of the management of these street cars, it is hard to tell where to look for redress. There is a theory that public opinion in this country is omnipotent,—but there are some unpleasant facts staring us in the face that strongly militate against it. Nobody who watches the political tendencies of our day can avoid seeing that we have growing up amongst us, in the shape of combinations of wealthy men, or men with money, called "Companies," a power which fills the place and is guilty of very much the same kind of misconduct as a bad and unscrupulous aristocracy. They exhibit the same contempt for popular feeling, the same audacity and energy in wresting the law to their own advantage, in overawing the constituted authorities and in debauching the Legislature. They are every year growing more reckless and determined. If a duke or earl were to get possession of our leading thoroughfares and run cars in them for his own advantage, with the same display of greed and the same ostentatious neglect of public comfort and decency which is now displayed by the various railroad corporations of this City, we should not submit to it for one hour. But, at the hands of a corporation, or, in other words, of a dozen or two men intent on making money out of us, there seems to be no extent of wrong or indignity to which we do not bow our heads without a murmur, or, if we do murmur, it produces no more effect than the sighing of the idle wind. There has always, until the appearance of the famous gridiron railroad scheme in 1860, been a notion current that, when the worst come to the worst, the excesses of these ravening speculators could be checked by the Legislature. But most of us have long abandoned this delusion. We know, as a matter of fact, that as against a railroad company the public is just as little considered in the Capitol at Albany as in the City Hall.

We must do the railroad companies the justice to say that they improve their opportunities. To them the men and women of the City are simply bodies of various weights and dimensions that have to be carried, and why they provide any of them with seats we cannot, for the life of us, imagine. If they supplied simply common cattle-pens on every line in this City, there would be grumbling, no doubt, but they know well they need not mind it, and that it could not in the least affect them. So we sincerely hope the Lexington-avenue operators will not indulge in that foolish waste of upholstery by which the cars of other companies are marked. A common oblong wooden box, provided with plenty of straps, and one window at each end, will serve the purpose of conveying the public from one place to the other, and will be much less expensive; and they may rely upon it that there are no outrages on decency in the manner of carrying them which will not be attended with perfect impunity. We are satisfied that there is a point at which this street railroad nuisance will become intolerable. Where it is we cannot say; but we have the consolation of believing that the more unscrupulous the companies the sooner we shall reach it.

No Relaxation of Effort.

Is the backbone of the rebellion broken? To judge by some speeches in Congress, and some articles in the newspapers, the backbone of the rebellion has been broken a hundred times, and was speedily to be broken a hundred times more. In overcoming any difficulty, great or small, the first duty is to confront it squarely. The ostrich is no model for a rational man. Do we want more soldiers? Is there a necessity for a draft? Is it true, or is it not, that the nearer we approach the end, the more pressing becomes our need of a large army? And is it true, or not, that the more efficient we make our army, the more time, money, blood, and life, we shall save.

Those who can best judge our affairs, because it is their duty to know them in all their details and comprehensive magnitude, consider that we made a great advance last year, in spite of all our faults and blunders. But the rebellion is not broken, nor the war ended. On the contrary, we must expect more desperate efforts from the enemy in the next Spring than ever before. It will be their last convulsive strain. We ought to be prepared for it. Instead of allowing our military force to be diminished, we should increase it above the maximum of last year. Unless we do this, we shall run the risk of losing all the advantages we have yet gained. With their territorial limits diminished, the enemy have a greater power of concentration on every important point. On the contrary, we have longer lines of communication to protect, and a larger conquered, but still hostile, territory to occupy. This will necessarily diminish our effective force for the field, unless the army is correspondingly increased.

The rebels have two strong motives for making a desperate effort during the Spring and early Summer—to revive the hopes of their own people, and to put their copperhead friends in better plight for the coming Presidential election. If our forces are so weakened as to give them a few early successes, they expect a reaction in the North against the Administration, and in favor of the copperhead candidate. The copperheads understand this, and will give it their hearty coöperation, while pretending to favor the prosecution of the war; and they will do their best in every way they dare to obstruct the raising of troops. True Union men—men of a national spirit—ought to be sufficiently wise to see and ward off the danger. We must have no serious defeats next Spring. They would be tenfold more injurious than at any other time in a political, if not in a military, sense.

Prussian Politics.

Though the excitement about the Schleswig-Holstein question and the Duke of Augustenburg has cast the controversy between the Prussian King and the Lower Chamber into the shade, still the struggle continues without any disposition to compromise being manifested by either party.

VON BISMARK and his master evidently think that they can turn to account the warlike enthusiasm of the people, and need not make any attempt to conciliate the national representatives. Hence, when a deputation from the popular Chamber waited on WILLIAM with its address in reply to the royal speech, His Majesty very uncourteously refused to receive it, and thus threw away an excellent opportunity of abating the irritation of the members. It is not alone, however, by mere breaches of etiquette that the Sovereign and Government betray the hostility of their minds, and their determination not to succumb. Measures to confirm and legalize the most arbitrary acts of the recess have been prepared and introduced into both Houses. A new anti-press bill, which embodies some of the most oppressive and odious provisions of the ordinances, has been carried through the *Herrenhaus*; while a *projet de loi*, which will entitle the Minister to raise revenue and make disbursements as often as the Deputies decline to sanction his budget, is before the Second Chamber, and will form the first subject for debate after the holidays. These attempts to normalize despotism display the impotency as well as the malignity of the Executive, for, of course, neither one measure nor the other will ever become law. But if the country and the Diet are saved from the disgrace of being parties to such enactments, the credit must not be attributed in any degree to the instrumentality of the Upper House, which is as servile as the Senate of TIBERIUS, and shares all the antipathies of the "powers that be" against the Deputies and the Constitution. The promptness with which the Prussian Peers passed the anti-press bill demonstrates how inimical they are to liberty; and the censure which they had the impertinence to pronounce on the Lower Chamber, in their response to the speech from the throne, is proof of the feelings with which they regard the national representatives. Nor have the members of the Herrenhaus confined themselves to sanctioning anti-press bills, and constituting themselves censors of a coördinate branch of the Diet. So anxious were they to manifest their admiration of the contemplated financial scheme of the Cabinet, that they had not the decency to keep silent till the *projet* came under their own consideration, but were actually so shameless as to urge the monarch to adopt it, even before the Premier himself had announced his design. It would seem, indeed, as if the Prussian nobles were bent on magnifying the contest between the Crown and the country into a class conflict, which would rend society to atoms, and reduce the nation to a state of anarchy. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the support and encouragement which the Prussian Peers are giving to the King and his Government, in the present crisis, places them under a heavy responsibility, and renders them accountable to a great extent for whatever calamities may ensue.

With the Monarch, the Cabinet, and the Herrenhaus thus hostile and aggressive, the popular Chamber is naturally cautious and distrustful. Much as the Deputies sympathize with that cause which has roused the ardor of all Germany, and eagerly as they desire to see Prussia forward in vindicating the rights of their brother Teutons, they yet deem it their duty, as Prussian patriots, not to grant extraordinary supplies to a Government which manifests such a disposition to abuse power, and whose devotion to the enterprise which Germany has so much at heart is more than doubtful. The Lower Chamber knows right well that if VON BISMARK really wants to aid the Duchies, he has an ample force at his disposal for doing it.

A Contrast—Patriotism at Home and in the Field.

Patriotism in the City of New-York, or in any of our home communities, is a comparatively cheap and easy virtue. We go about our business as usual, eat our dinners, entertain our friends, enjoy amusements, and make money very much as we always have done. It is true, we subscribe to the Sanitary Commission, or invest in Governments, or make an occasional eloquent speech on our "glorious Union;" but on the whole, so far as our comfort and ease are concerned, the great American civil war might as well be in China. And yet, now and then, something comes to remind us of the immense contrast between our inglorious lives and the heroic actions being performed all around us. We hear, for instance, from East Tennessee from corps who have distinguished themselves on many a field; of gentlemen, whom we all know, sleeping on the ground, half barefooted in the snow, living in certain stations on a bit of hard-tack and small rations of pork, and the hardships which have been endured in that remote region by the brave men of our army will probably never be known. Supplies have been forwarded with great difficulty, much confusion has occurred in regard to the trains for particular corps, and the outlying detachments have especially suffered for the want of common necessaries. But even with ample food and luxurious clothing, let the polite reader fancy what picket duty must be on a bleak mountain side, with snow blowing in a gale, and the thermometer near zero, or camping in leaky tents, where no fire can be kept up, and the breath freezes on the beard of the sleeper; or marching through unbroken snow, against icy winds, for days together! But such is the kind of life which thousands of our once luxurious young men are now leading. Their fare is salt beef and hard tack, while we sit at tables loaded with luxuries; their bed is a blanket, and pine boughs or straw, with rain dripping in or snow sprinkling them, while we are tucked up on our comfortable mattresses.

They have hardship, we, comfort; they hold their lives in their hands every hour of the day, and we expect to reach an undisturbed old age. They have chosen exposure, cold, fatigue, hard fare, the risk of wounds, sickness and death, for the sake of country. We have either chosen ease, luxury, and the making of money, or we have been compelled to continue our former courses of life.

The contrast can never be forgotten. History will not forget it; and a people, above all, sensitive and grateful to heroic and patriotic services, will never suffer it to go out of mind. Whatever rewards the republic has to bestow, will, for the next generation at least, be given to those who have served her in the field.

This contrast, which, though so often repeated, must even now make the cheeks of thousands of our young men tingle with shame, should arouse every one who is enjoying the blessings of home to new efforts for the army.

Certainly, the least we can do is to contribute clothing and medicines and hospital stores to our brethren in the field, the camp and the hospital. To lighten the pangs of the wounded, to soften the pains of the sick, and smooth the pillow of the dying, is but the simplest duty for the great multitude for whose homes and children these brave men have suffered and bled. No individual—man, woman or child—in all classes of society that have a single luxury, should suffer this Winter to pass without contributing something to the great agency for supplying the wants of the army—the *Sanitary Commission*. There cannot be extravagant contributions to such a charity, and nothing but absolute penury can excuse from aiding it.

A QUEER FISH.—The Bostonians have caught a rare legal curiosity—a barrator—and they seem as tickled over their prize as a child with a new toy, and as delighted as AGASSIZ would be if the discovery of a new species of insect were announced. The lawyers have got the "barrator" in Court, and impaling him, as a wicked boy would a fly, upon the sharp point of their quips and quirks, they hold him up to the admiring gaze of a thronged Court-room, while the newspapers devote column after column to the proceedings, noting every twist and turn of the case as accurately as a surgeon jots down the motions of a victim undergoing the operation of vivisection.

Now, all this is not only undignified on the part of the denizens of the modern Athens,—it is very injudicious. Prof. AGASSIZ ought to give his fellow-citizens warning in time. He must know that a barrator is a species of polypsu. The more you try to exterminate him the more rapidly he will multiply, and the more obstinately he will not be exterminated. If the Bostonians are not careful, barratry will become an epidemic among them, and we earnestly advise them to avert this dire result by at once having a *nolle pros.* entered in the case now before them. Then, if they want to be rid of the offending individual, let them get up a well founded report that an order for his arrest and commitment to Fort Warren has been issued by the State or War Departments, and if the avenues of escape northward are left conveniently open, it is hazarding little to predict that Canada will in a few days welcome another distinguished American as an exile, for the Provinces are rapidly becoming the asylum of American nuisances of all sorts.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

Judging from the comments of the British press on our American campaigns, one would suppose that, in war, a General had only to find out his enemy, and fight him; but it appears from the way in which the British themselves have been carrying on war in New-Zealand that this off-hand mode of conducting military operations is not at all times desirable. For months Gen. CAMERON has been encamped, with a strong force, almost within sight of the Maorian position at Mere-mere, yet he has not, until now, once ventured to assail it. On the contrary, instead of making a grand effort to crush the main body of the enemy, and to end the conflict by a single blow, he has been converting his troops into guerrilla bands and training them to combat the natives with their own weapons. This style of strategy may prove more effective against the Maorics than a more imposing system; but, though great things are expected from it, recent occurrences rather seem to indicate that the anticipation has not hitherto been realized. The events of the Fall would, in fact, be hardly deserving of notice, did they not tend to illustrate the efficacy of the bush-whacking system alluded to. The organization of what are termed "flying columns," whose duty it is to scour the country in detached bodies, and to cut off marauding parties of Maorics, has certainly not deterred the natives from "planting ambuscades" and surprising the troops. On the 2d of September, for instance, an outlying picket from the Queen's Redoubt—Gen. CAMERON'S Headquarters—consisting of sixty of the Royal Irish, under Lieut. DAWSON, were suddenly attacked in the rear by a party of Maorics, and though the soldiers charged, repulsed, and pursued them to a considerable distance, still, on returning to their original position, they were assailed by another party, and had not Capt. LE POER FRENCH, of the Fortieth, come to their assistance, they might have been compelled to retreat. On the 7th of the same month, a yet more striking illustration of the boldness of the natives, and of the supineness of the "flying columns," occurred near Cameron-town. An escort, conveying provisions and military stores to the camp in canoes, was fired on by a large body of Maorics near the above-named place; three Europeans and two aboriginal loyalists were killed, and both the canoes and their cargoes fell into the hands of the victors. This, however, is not the worst. The firing attracted the attention of the commander of a neighboring redoubt, who dispatched fifty men to the rescue. On approaching the Maorian ambuscade, they charged, but were met by so sharp a fire that they had to give ground, leaving the Captain and three privates dead, and a number wounded. Nor is it improbable that the whole detachment would have been slaughtered, had it not been for the gallantry of a Sergeant, named MCKENNA, who rallied the men, and, at their head, forced his way through the thick of their assailants with the loss of only one of his band.

The Europeans are, of course, gradually acquiring skill in bush warfare, and may, in time, prove troublesome to their adversaries. But it may be safely inferred from the foregoing examples that the Maorics will long remain their masters in that department of the art military.

Though the success of the colonists hitherto does not by any means entitle them to assume a confident and arrogant tone, they nevertheless boldly predict that the affair will soon be over. They admit, indeed, that the Maorics are valiant, skillful, and indefatigable, and that they will continue the contest while their resources endure; but the colonists fancy that the ammunition of the natives is already failing, and that when their present supply is spent, they will have to submit. Now if the Maorian stock of ammunition were really at as low an ebb as the whites imagine, and if there were really no possibility of their obtaining a fresh supply, these heroic savages would no doubt labor under peculiar and insurmountable difficulties. It would seem, however, from the numerous ambuscades which they plant in the forest, and from the deadly fire which they open on their enemies wherever they encounter them, that *they* apprehend do such calamity, and that the colonists must be afflicted with some hallucination touching this matter. So far, in truth, is the New-Zealand war from promising to be a short one, that its events rather indicate the contrary. The guerrilla system of warfare is always tedious, and, if the British cling to it, the struggle may hold for years, and our rebellion may be crushed, and the Union restored, ere this conflict at the antipodes between civilized cupidity and savage patriotism is brought to a close.

The Late Archbishop Hughes.

At St. Peter's Church, on Friday, a solemn High Mass Requiem was held for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop HUGHES. On this occasion the Celebrant was Rev. WM. QUINN, Pastor of the Church; Deacon, Rev. M. A. MADDEN, Madison, New-Jersey; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Mr. COWAON, Staten Island; Master of the Ceremonies, Rev. Mr. MAGUIRE. The whole of the altar and sanctuary were hung with black cloth festooned with white. In the middle aisle was a coffin covered with a black pall, on which was a large white cross. Surrounding the coffin were twelve wax candles. Within the sanctuary were seated Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Dr. McHgan, Rev. P. Conway, Ireland; Rev. M. Cunan, Rev. F. Farrell, Rev. Wm. Clouny, Rev. A. Donnelly, Very Rev. P. Moran, Newark, N. J., and Rev. Jas. Moran. Among those present in the body of the church were Mr. MICHAEL HUGHES and Mrs. RODRIGUE, brother and sister of the late Archbishop. The choir, under the direction of Mr. PECHER, the organist, sang some most delightful music; the most noticeable were the *Dies Ire* and *Lacrymosa* choruses of MOZART. The offertory *Libera nie Domini*, composed by Mr. PECHER, was also excellently rendered. The principal singers in the choir are Mrs. Easton and Mme. Chome, sopranos; Miss Gebbelle and Miss Hutchings, alto; Mr. Hubner, tenor, and Mr. Urches, basso.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. B. RICHARDS, one of the operators in the employ of the People's Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, died very suddenly on Friday.

The Object-System of Teaching in an Industrial School.

The great difficulty in all teaching is the liability of falling into routine—both teachers and scholars going on in a mechanical manner, without any invention on one side or much activity of the mental faculties on the other. There are peculiar obstacles also in the teaching of young children, from the fact that children's minds work so much through their senses, while our common systems are so much addressed to their memory and abstract powers. Then, the English language is a dreadful undertaking in itself, for a child, there being so little analogp and so many exceptions and irregularities in its construction. Learning the letters has no connection with the sound of them; spelling has scarcely any relation with reading, and the sound of one word is very little guide to another, spelt exactly alike. When the child's mind reaches such a study as geography the whole subject of a map is a mystery to it; the relation of the points of compass on a diagram and the points in the streets about him being an exceedingly difficult subject to grasp at first. "Definitions," of course, are the last conquest of even a mature mind, and as they are usually taught in primary schools, they are a perfect absurdity. So the first idea of a standard of weights and measures, and the meaning of numeration, is very hard to convey in the beginning to the child.

To a certain extent, these and other difficulties are obviated by a system which has long been employed with success in the Ragged Schools of England, and in some schools in this country, and which, to a degree, is a substitute for invention in the teacher—the "Object-System."

It is impossible, in a brief article, to give a full account of the whole system; but I can, perhaps, give the idea most clearly by a description of the first lessons in one of our Industrial Schools, where a skillful teacher is applying it—the school at the corner of Avenue B and Sixteenth-street.

A class of little ones is gathered for the first great step of education—the learning of letters. The letters, on little cards, are sprinkled about a table; one is selected by the teacher, and the children are told to find one like it; then they are to pick it out on a large card; then she writes different letters on the black-board, and they point with a rod to the one selected, or again they make the letters themselves with slips of pasteboard. In this way they are to learn the letters by eye first; next they are told its *sound*, (not its name;) they are thoroughly familiarized with it, and then two letters are put together, and the children themselves work out the word. The idea of a *word* very soon comes to an intelligent child in this way, and the constant exercise of the perceptive faculties in this lesson is likely to make the letter remembered. A class in spelling follows. The teacher writes the initial consonants, in the lesson we saw, *fl.* "Now, children, fill it out!" "*Fling!*" shouts one. "Spell it!" It is spelt. "What does it mean?" "To throw." "Another!" "*Flea!*" "What does it mean?" (Quick as a flash, evidently with perfect familiarity,) "Thing what hops and bites, ma'am!" Each word is written as spelt; if wrong, the class correct it, and the line would be something thus: *Fl-ing—Fl-ea—Fl-ow—Fl-y*; or this: "*Cl.*" "Now, children, what word?" "Cl-ap!" "What does it mean?" "Spat your hands, ma'am!" (Another.) "*Cl-ub.*" "What does it mean?" (Answer, with a very suggestive readiness,) "Thing what the M. P. hits with, ma'am!"—and a similar list is formed here. Next a lesson, perhaps in "language," on the board. The teacher writes single words incorrectly, and the scholars correct. She then connects them incorrectly, and the scholars make grammar, punctuation and spelling right, as far as they can—each one being kept wide awake by the desire of correcting the teacher. The first words taught are those similar: as, for instance, the child is taken through *sow, mow, tow,* while *cow* being differently pronounced, is kept for a separate lesson—analogies, not exceptions, being at first presented.

Next, a lesson in animals. A bright class of little girls stand around. The teacher—"Now, children, I am going to tell you about an animal you never saw, and before I show you the picture, I shall ask you some questions. This animal is to be *the seal*; and he lives partly on land and partly in the water. As he has to swim in the water, what shape do you think his body should be—square or rather pointed?" "Pointed," they all answer, and draw a supposed shape of a seal. "I remember of hearing once that a seal on the coast of Greenland used to come up to the top of the water whenever he heard the church bells ring. What do you think that showed?" "That he'd like to go to church, ma'am!" (from a very demure and somewhat ragged young girl.) "No, no—not that; but about his hearing?" "He'd hear quick!" "Well, the seal hears quick; now, what must he have to move along in the water? How do you get on, on the water?" "Wid oars, ma'am." Yes, oars; but what are the oars for a fish?" "Fins!" from all together. After similar questions a picture is presented, and the scholars are asked about each separate organ of the animal, and the probable reason for it and its use, and thus learn the adaptation of the organs to the habits.

Now, a class in definitions. Each scholar is supplied with a piece of leather and of paper. They are to hold them up to the light. "Now, children, how is the leather different from the paper?" "Cannot see through it, ma'am!" "Well, we call that *opaque*. What is opaque? Leather, then, is opaque," and she writes it on a board, they spelling. So every quality of the leather is worked out by the children, each one giving other instances of something "flexible," or "tough," or whatever it might be. Another class: A piece of mace is put in each child's hand—"Well, children, does this grow here?" "No." "It grows where lemons and oranges grow. What do we call those countries?" "Hot." "Yes; hot or tropical." "Now, what other things grow in such countries?" "Pea nuts, ma'am!" "Cocoanuts!" and so on. "Well, how does it smell?" "Sweet and pleasant." "Do you think of other things that smell sweet and pleasant?" (Answer from a poor little creature who has evidently had "experience." "Brandy, ma'am!" In this manner every quality of the mace is defined by the class, and definitions obtained in that way are not likely to be lost. The children, of course, take an intense interest in such a lesson, and are all on the alert.

A class now comes forward for a lesson in the points of the compass.

Any one who has taught a child knows how difficult it is for him to transfer the idea of east and west, &c., to the diagram or map. For a long time a map is a mystery to a child's mind.

Here, a boy was called upon to take his place on the north side of the room, and the scholars were to clap if he made a mistake. A sturdy little fellow, with rather ragged habiliments, walked deliberately forward, looked all around, and walked toward the west side, when a tremendous clapping sent him confused to his seat. Then another and another were called up with various results of derisive clapping and silent sneers, the whole school interested in the lesson as if it were a game, until the points of the compass in the room are fixed in the children's minds. Then a table is taken, and a boy is called upon to put an apple on the east side and a block on the west, and so on, with a similar noisy criticism by the school, until the same points are settled upon the table. Next, a little girl is to draw one side of the table—the short side—on the blackboard, and another the long side, and so on with the four sides. Then another is to put a chalk-mark on the drawing where the apple is, where the block is, and where each of the four objects is. "Now, children, who will tell where the apple and the east side are on the board?" A little girl takes the pointer and is clapped down. Another tries and succeeds. This goes on until the class understand which is the north or south, and so on, on the map of the table. From this the transition is easy to instruction in maps of streets, of the City and the State.

Again, the standard of weights and measures is to be taught. The teacher tells one of the little girls to open a shop, which is provided with different lengths of tape and laths of various sizes. Another little girl is sent to the shop to buy "a short piece of tape," but the article is not of the right length, and the teacher sends her back; she calls again, but does not get the right length. Then the teacher wants "a long lath" and "a middle-sized lath," &c., &c., but still cannot be suited. What was long in laths is short in tape, and all is confusion. So, she says: "Now, children, suppose we measure off first so much of tape, so many thumbs' length or arms' measurement, and will call that a yard, and make that the rule to measure by; and now I will send for what I want."

The reader will see how naturally thus the idea of a standard is planted in the children's minds, and lessons in measurement grow from it. A similar lesson is given in weights, but here the scholars themselves with eyes shut are required to test different weights, so as to cultivate the instinct of weight.

I might enlarge this brief description of an extended system, with an account of the lessons in "inventive drawing," in which the children are stimulated to devise various forms, geometrical and otherwise, by little colored pieces of pasteboard and by drawing on the board; as, also, of the lessons in "form," in which various blocks are used. The lessons in "numeration" of objects should also be spoken of and the teachings of Scripture facts and truths by object-cards.

But enough has been given to show to those who may not be familiar with the "object-system," its remarkable adaptation to the minds of young children. The great methods at the base of it are a *constant appeal to the senses of the child*, a stimulating the pupil to work out his lesson himself, and the forcing the teachers from routine instruction to constant invention and activity. It is true that teaching under this system is much harder than under the old, but it is time that a primary teacher's work should be inspired by a little more intellectual spirit.

Learning under this is attractive, and enters the child's mind especially through the senses and the imagination, where his faculties are most active.

All persons who teach children in religious matters have long known that "truth objective" is the only truth that takes hold of them. Why should we not believe it equally in intellectual instruction? C. L. B.

The Speed of the "Double Propeller."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a passenger on the last trip of the *Fulton* from Hilton Head to New-York, it occurred to me that an incident which transpired during the voyage might not prove uninteresting to your readers, and would go far toward settling a much disputed question which for some time past has agitated the scientific world in its appropriate sphere, viz., the speed to be attained by the use of the double propeller, or "twin screw," as they term it on the other side. On Saturday, 9th inst., while at dinner, (about 2 o'clock,) one of the men came below and reported to the Captain a suspicious looking steamer ahead on the port bow, I think. The Captain went on deck and at once changed the course of the ship in the direction of the stranger. All sail was made, and the vessel put in perfect trim, by filling water casks, &c., while the engineers vied with sailors in giving her all the steam she could carry, in hopes of adding another trophy to the list of prizes this fast vessel has captured. Even the hawser for taking the stranger in tow was got up from the hold, the guns run out, and every preparation made to board, so sure were we all that she would fall an easy prey to us. The black smoke belching from her furnaces, and her shifting course, left no uncertainty on the mind of any one as to the character of the craft. At first we gained on her a little, but afterward seemed only to hold our own, until night coming on, we lost her, and the ship took her course again for home. We got near enough, however, to see that she was a good-sized vessel, and as she rolled, could plainly see she had two propellers, one under each counter. Now the *Fulton* is proverbially one of the fastest vessels ever built in this country, and during the trip several times logged 15 knots, yet in a chase of nearly four hours we gained but little upon this blockade-runner. The Captain thought it was the same vessel he had given chase to once before. I have always been an advocate of the double-propeller, and have felt satisfied, whenever a fair and practical test were made, it would develop, in point of speed, as much superiority as it is admitted to possess over the single screw in other respects. And particularly with us, where light draft and quick handling are of so much importance, it should not be overlooked. The power of manœuvering rapidly is of immense importance in a fight, and a vessel that can turn upon her centre, as it were, and deliver both broadsides while her antagonist fires one, would quickly turn the tide of battle in her favor. There are many objections to side-wheel steamers for war purposes, among them the necessary exposure above the water-line of a large portion of the machinery; while, with the use of the double propeller, all, or nearly all, may be protected. It is gratifying to know that the Navy Department is fully alive to the importance of this principle, and that all the light-draft monitors now building—of which there are some twenty, I believe—are to have two propellers. I predict that the adoption of the "twin screw" will greatly increase the speed of this description of vessel and augment their efficiency in every way.

Very respectfully yours, W.

Experimental Trial with Plated Targets—Reply to Mr. Heaton's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have again to take up my steel-pointed cudgel to say a few lines in reply to a two-column article in your paper of the 15th instant, wherein a writer, signing himself "Gradual Resistance," tells his little plaintive story of the disappointment he met with at the Ordnance and Navy Department in Washington with regard to some experiments made on a target; said target, in the opinion of "Gradual Resistance," being destined to astonish the world, but which, unfortunately for him, was all smashed to pieces at the trial.

Now, Mr. Editor, by one of the strangest accidents in life, I happen to know something of the trial alluded to; and cannot but be amazed at the heart-rending illustration which appeared in the *Scientific American* of Jan. 2, of an improved system for armored ships, in which a brace of maimed mariners lie kicking spasmodically on one side of a monitor turret; while on the other side, a jolly tar is puffing his pipe regardless alike of the shot at his back, and the flying bolts which have demolished his comrades. Of course the man with the pipe is the "gradual resistance" party, with *wood facing* to the turret armor, while his shipmates are the representatives of the "foolish" plan of having the iron on the outside.

This is all very handsome, and exceedingly instructive; but the *truth* of the matter is to be found in the following record of facts, which I so strangely became aware of, and which I beg you will forward a copy of to our distinguished and meritorious shipbuilder, Mr. W. H. Webb.

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, I beg you to understand that in future, should you or any of your contributors feel inclined to enter the ring in a fair fight against the navy ordnance, you may rest assured of a rejoinder at all times, leaving the public to draw a fair inference between humbug and impartial results. G. W. B.

THE EXPERIMENT.

Report made to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, on practice made at an iron-plated Target, (No. 39) without wood facing, the practice being made for comparison with Target No. 38, on Mr. Heaton's plan.

PENCOTE BATTERY, May 28, 1863.

TARGET No. 39.—This target was made of one 4½-inch scrap-iron plate, *backed* by 20 inches of solid oak, and joined together with four wood screw bolts.

The target was placed against a bank of solid clay.

Its dimensions were:

Iron-plate—4 feet long, 4 feet wide, 4½ inches thick.

Timber—20 inches thick.

Gun, XI, No. 214 (N. F.)—Charges of Connon Powder.

Projectiles—Solid cast-iron shot. { ⅔ Cloverdale iron. ⅓ Hopkins iron.

Officer in charge—Lieut.-Com. MITCHELL.

Weight of Projectile—168.5 pounds.

Weight of Powder-charge—30 pounds.

Distance of Target—91 feet.

The shot struck the target 18 inches from the top edge—14¾ inches from lower edge—15 inches from right hand edge and 17 inches from left hand edge. It passed through the plate, and imbedded itself in the second course of timbers, with its rear 8½ inches from the outer surface of plate—the shot broke into pieces.

Diameter of shot-hole, 15 inches.

Indentation of plate on top edge of shot-hole, ½ of an inch; on the lower edge, ¾ of an inch; on the right hand edge, ⅛ an inch, and on the left hand edge 7-16 of an inch.

The first and middle courses of timbers were shattered.

Three beams in the third course were broken in two, and the whole timbers bulged out on left hand side 11 inches, and on right hand side 4½ inches.

None of the bolts were broken nor started from the surface of the plate.

In this experiment all the weights and measurements character of powder, shot and targets corresponded, with the exception that one of them (on Mr. HEATON's plan) had one foot in thickness of white oak on the face of the plate. Yet in this target the shot went through *entirely*, and imbedded itself in the bank of earth six feet three inches, while the target *without* this oak facing offered greater resistance, and the shot only penetrated the iron plate and first course of timbers, embedding itself in the second course.

Respectfully submitted,

W. MITCHELL,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

The Navy Department and the Speed of Our Vessels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You may have noticed, in the controversy now being carried on in the columns of your journal between Mr. DICKERSON and the Navy Department, that in all the answers of the latter to the arguments and assertions of Mr. DICKERSON, they have advanced no fact and no argument in support of their favorite theory upon the question which concerns so vitally the power and efficiency of our navy, but have contented themselves, by way of answer, with the absurd proposition for a race, and with imputations upon the character and veracity of Mr. DICKERSON, calling him, in effect, a mechanical charlatan and a liar.

Now, we submit, Mr. Editor, that such a course contains no answer whatever to the question under discussion, viz.: can a high rate of speed be attained without an independent cut-off? The views of the Navy Department upon this subject are well known, and equally *well condemned*.

Now, the department, instead of attempting to defend these views, assails and vilifies whoever ventures to cast a doubt upon them.

It may be noticed, also, in this connection, that the department, in their proposition for a race, seem to have voluntarily abandoned their theory, for we find the men who declare that a high rate of speed *can* be attained *without* an independent cut-off, bringing forward a vessel whose engines are provided with an independent cut-off, as the crack vessel of the navy in point of speed.

Again we find all their apologists virtually conceding this point, for every vessel they have indicated as attaining a high rate of speed, has engines which are provided with independent cut-offs.

Now, in view of these facts, are we not justified in asking the Navy Department to adopt one of two courses? viz.: Either to cease decrying the character and mechanical skill of Mr. DICKERSON, and answer him with facts and arguments in defence of their favorite theory, or to utterly abandon it.

We think we are justified in looking with suspicion upon a theory which is utterly rejected by men like FORBES, SECOR and VANDERBILT—men who have built and are building the fastest vessels afloat, as witness the magnificent results attained in the *Vanderbilt*, *Kin-Kiang* and *Fohkien*, and demanding something more than the mere *ipse dixit* of the Navy Department to sustain it.

However, let us live in hope that between this discussion and the investigations of the Senate Committee we may reach ground at last. G. W. D.

Another Note from Mr. Baird.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state, in addition to what I stated in my card in the TIMES of the 19th instant, that a new set of drawings was required and was made for the valve-gear of the *Kin Kiang*. Such of the patterns in the Allaire Works as were suitable were used, but with the making of said drawings, Mr. DICKERSON had nothing to do. When an inventor obtains a patent, he is required to give such drawings and description of his invention that those skilled in the art can construct his invention. From the knowledge possessed of the "Sickles cut-off," as applied on other vessels, this valve-gear was made. In my business as a constructor of steamships I have frequent calls of parties zealously advocating the introduction of patents. For example, patent grate-bars, to save ten per cent.; patent valves to save twenty-five per cent.; patent pistons to save ten per cent.; patent paddle-wheels to save twenty per cent.; patent screw-propellers to save twenty per cent. When Mr. DICKERSON states that if the "Sickles cut-off" was taken from the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, and any other substituted, she would for the same power consume one-fourth more coal, I regard it as I do the above, the exaggerated statement of one who attaches an undue value to one idea.

While I consider the "Sickles cut-off" is good, and give Mr. DICKERSON credit for his exertions to perfect his gear, I do not think that the performance of the vessel would be materially different if another "cut-off" had been used.

The great majority of those who construct our side-wheel steamers have so far not seen proper to use the "Sickles cut-off," and yet have not failed in producing fast and successful steamers.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BAIRD.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

The Chesapeake.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your able discussion of the status of the officers and men who seized the *Chesapeake*, have you not overlooked the fact that they had voluntarily taken upon themselves the relation of passengers toward the carriers or owners? Having assumed the duties of a passenger, how could they, by any legal act, change their relation during the voyage? I say by any "*legal*" act, for if their act were not piratical, it were legal as the act of a belligerent. But it is the duty of every passenger to obey the rules of the ship, to observe order, not to tamper with the crew, and to do duty himself as a sailor in time of danger, when required by the master so to do. These obligations, recognized by all maritime nations, have now the force of public law; and I submit that, great as are the pretentions of JEFF. DAVIS, not even his commission can confer upon a passenger who, contracting these obligations, goes on board the vessel under that contract, the right to throw them aside on the high seas and seize the vessel as a belligerent.

I am, Sir, &c., X.

Sandstone vs. Trap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid all the discussion of plans for the improvement of the Broadway pavement, it is strange that the fundamental difficulty should have been so lost sight of. Trap is not a proper material for pavement, because it is too hard and takes a polish with use. No method, "Belgian" or other, of cutting the trap can more than temporarily obviate this difficulty, as the fault is in the *material*, not the *form*. All our great thoroughfares will become as bad as Broadway in a few years. The Mayor's plan of covering the streets with sand and gravel would prevent horses from slipping, but would also greatly increase the dirt, and consequently the expense of removing it. Were it not for this expense, caused partly by the high price of labor and partly by the Aldermanic per centage, macadam would be the best pavement possible, but under the circumstances, it is unattainable. What we want is *sandstone*, such as the French use; and this, I am informed by scientific men, who have no pecuniary interest in the matter, can be laid down much cheaper than Belgian or any kind of trap. There is plenty of it in New-Jersey. The subject is eminently worth the attention of practical men. C. A. BRISTED.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Trusses—Dr. Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, Jan. 22, LINA, wife of William A. Archer, and daughter of Benjamin D. and Maria Brush, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 28th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, HARRIET MULFORD, daughter of Anson S. and Caroline A. Brown, aged 9 months and 22 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 124 West 13th-st.

DEIBLER.—On Friday night, Jan. 22, GEORGE DEIBLER, in the 27th year of his age, an active member of Valley Forge Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 46.

His friends, relatives and the New-York Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this day (Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, S. LEWIS, eldest son of Stephen B. Hutchings.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his father, No. 106 West 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Carmel for interment.

MCGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, from injuries received in the recent accident on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., without further notice.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HEPSA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUCH.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Saturday, Dec. 26, JAMES SUCH, U. S. Navy, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery. His friends are invited to attend.

VOLCKMER.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHARINE A. VOLCKMER, widow of the late Henry Volckmer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely.

WALKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, WILLIAM WALKER, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Samuel J., William H. and Benjamin F. Walker, and of his son-in-law, Peter G. Ryerson, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son Samuel, No. 259 West 46th-st., on Monday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 233 F. AND A. M.—Brethren are hereby notified to assemble at the Lodge Room, No. 8 Union-square, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, S. L. HUTCHINGS. By order.
JAMES HYDE. A. A. VALENTINE, M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—Jan. 23, 1864.
74, 37, 63, 32, 57, 11, 36, 48, 35, 28, 4, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—Jan. 23, 1864.
42, 19, 65, 23, 7, 20, 35, 53, 69, 67, 38, 1, 71, 60, 50, 3.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 39—Jan. 23, 1864.
6, 65, 46, 20, 55, 63, 13, 15, 72, 24, 12, 37.
CLASS 40—Jan. 23, 1864.
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MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
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NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS.
FIREMEN'S BALL.
Drivers will come in on 14th-st., set down their company and go out through 15th st., and take up in the same order.
THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain 26th Precinct, City Hall.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.
Depot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine gold English patent lever watches, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each. Gold hunting detached levers, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to $200 each. Gold hunting cylinder watches, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each. Enameled watches, $60, $70, $80 to to $200 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case. Gold watches for ladies as low as $25, $28, $30, and $35 each. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School is now ready. It contain 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we would name: "Dare to be Right," "Faint Not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh! 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents; $7 per dozen; $55 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen; $65 per hundred. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL be installed Pastor of Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. POTTS will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. Mr. CLARK the charge to the Pastor. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., FORMERLY of this City, will deliver two lectures in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., near northwest corner of Jane-st. and 8th-av. The first on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26; subject—*From Suez to Sinai.* The second on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28; subject—*What I saw in Jerusalem.* To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for both, 50 cents; for one, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by a member; subject—*Practical Christianity.* Address by Rev. F. BOTTOME. Young men are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

THE FIFTH COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*The Creeds.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Fund for the free distribution of Prayer Books.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The fifteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT. Subject—*Solomon.* Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The General Judgment—Its Necessity and Certainty.* Rev. Dr. FLETCHER will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The nineteenth in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., of New-York, on SABBATH, Jan. 24, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. McGLASHAN, as usual. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING, a few lectures, on the most prominent Christian denominations, will be commenced by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Introductory—*The Roman Catholic Church, its Doctrines and Practices.* Mr. BALLOU preaches also in the MORNING.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 11 A. M., and Dr. R. B. WESTBROOK in the evening. Children's Meeting, 3 o'clock. Meeting in Cooper Institute in behalf of needy soldiers' families the last SUNDAY EVENING of the month.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. T. DURYEA will preach the fourth of this series on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Experiences Attending Conversion.*

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, morning and evening. Subject for evening—*The Nature, Design or End and Scope of Prophecy.* Very important. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley Place.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., an assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, 50TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. WM. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. The Rev ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 24. Morning services, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. Evening services, in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., opposite Centre-st. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the evening will be the continuation of the series of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress."

THE NEW-YORK SCRIPTURE REVIEWING Class will meet in Room No. 30 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, to review the position of those who hold that the wicked dead will never have a resurrection. The public are invited to attend.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the first of a series of sermons on this subject, at the Second Universalist Church, Historical Society's Building, 11th-st., 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. To these important lectures the public are cordially invited.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—THE CONgregation that bears the standard to which all the children of God are to be gathered, meets for worship in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Special Herald of Christ; seats free. Come and hear.

THE 50TH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—(The Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S,) between Broadway and 8th-av. The Rev. Professor MARTIN, D. D., will preach in this church at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Jan. 24.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Future Prevalence of Christianity.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr STREET, of York, Penn., will preach in this Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, on SUNDAY, Jan. 24th, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

PREACHING IN THE JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TRUE. Subject: *Entire Sanctification.* In the EVENING at 7½ by the Pastor. Prayer-meeting at 6½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 24. Seats for all.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Rector of Christ Church, Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening.

THE REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., will preach a sermon on behalf of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Jan. 24, at 7½ in the evening.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome—seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in galleries all free.

ATHENEUM—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Lessons of the Sea.* At 7½ P. M., second sermon of the course on *The Saviour and Practical Life—Christ a Preacher.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE SEVENTH SERmon in this series will be preached by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., in the Church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Unity of the Christian Church.*

A SALVATION MEETING.—THE REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach on SUNDAY at Heitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 Eighth-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Union prayer meeting at 3 o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Free seats and a cordial welcome to strangers.

THE REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in a future life, and Christ's coming kingdom, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. PROfessor SEELY, of Amherst College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SUNDAY, Jan 24, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—The Rev. Dr. SCHAFF will deliver a discourse in the German language in this Church, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject selected by the audience. Questions after the lecture. Seats, 10 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of the series on the "Baptism of Fire," and at 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the second series on the United States in Prophecy. Subject—*The Mission of the Stone Kingdom, or Fifth Great Empire.* A course of lectures on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress every Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN AND COLORED SOLDIERS.—EDWARD GUILBERT, Esq., Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, and Prof. DAY, of New-York, recently returned from Europe, will speak in their behalf on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Bedford-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. A collection will be taken at the close of the exercises.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, southwest corner 13th-st., up stairs. Removed from Broadway and 23d-st. Free to all, without respect to doctrinal or denominational differences. Collections taken up to aid the movement.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL COMmence a course of four lectures on *God, Christ, Scripture, Destiny*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe place and Clark st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The attention of liberal Christians and of the public generally is especially called to this course of lectures.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. JOHN K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Experience meeting at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra services will be continued every evening next week, except Saturday. Seats free.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL will preach to young men by invitation of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. MCELROY's,) between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st. The public are invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Rec. Sec.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D.D., WILL preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ANNA K. PARKER WILL SPEAK ON *The Wrongs of Women and their Remedy*, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 24, in hall corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Dr. RANDOLPH will also speak. Admission 10 cents.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECture at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Unconscious State of the Dead.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE SPIRIT OF GEN. ANDREW JACKSON ON THE WAR, through RANDOLPH as Medium, at 10½ SUNDAY MORNING, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Tickets 10 cents. At 3, The FORUM will discuss *Evil and its Remedy.* Public invited. Seats free.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the course of lectures on the *First Christian Century*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

DEC. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
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Total	$777

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And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

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3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	50 do.........b30 141⅜
Oct. & April.....107¼	200 do.........b10 141¾
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5,000 Ten. St. 6s,'90....57½	600 do..........140⅝
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1,000 Mo. State 6s.......68	100 do.........b10.140⅝
1,000 do..........67½	100 Harlem R..........98
1,000 do..........67½	200 do..........98⅜
2,000 City 6s, '87.......108	300 do..........98⅜
20,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 37	500 do.........s30 98⅜
5,000 N.Y.Cen 7s,'76..117½	4100 do..........99
1,000 E.2d M.B.,'79....118	200 do..........b5 99
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F...116	500 do.........s30 99
10,000 Har. R. 1st M....108½	1100 do.........b30 99⅛
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6,000 Al.&T.H.2d M.P. 91⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.........136⅛
2,000 Tol.&W.1 M.Ex.101½	100 do.........s30 136⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M... 86	50 do.........b30.137¼
1,000 Clev.& P.3d......103	100 do.........c.136¼
15,000 At.G. W.& O.1 M. 94	500 do.........b10.136⅜
2,000 McGreg. W.1st M. 92⅜	200 do.........c.136
25,000 Am. Gold.......156¾	200 do.........b7.136⅜
1,100 do..........156	200 do.........b4.136¼
100 Canton Co.......39½	10 Nor. & Wor. R.......92
2000 do..........39	14 Miss. & Mo. R.......40⅜
200 do.........s30 38⅝	25 M. S. & N. I. R......88⅜
300 do..........38⅞	1100 do..........c 88⅜
250 do.........b10 38⅝	1500 do..........89
500 do.........b15 38⅞	100 do.........b10 89⅜
200 do..........38⅞	800 do.........b10 89⅜
1150 Cumb. Coal Prf.....50	300 do.........b10 89⅜
300 do.........b10 50⅛	50 do.........b10 89⅜
300 do.........b10 50	500 do.........b30 90
400 do..........49⅞	100 do.........b10 90
200 do..........49⅞	200 M. S.&N.I.G'd......134
200 do.........s10 50	150 Ill. Cen. F. S.......118
200 do.........s30 50	50 do.........s30.118
500 Quick. M. Co.......55⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.c.130
200 do.........b10 56	200 do.........c.130¼
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100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co....37	400 do.........opg.130⅜
100 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 1⅜	100 do.........s30.130⅜
300 do..........1⅜	600 do.........b10.131
100 Am. Coal Co.......93	350 do.........b10.131¼
100 do..........92	100 do.........b3 131
200 Copake Iron Mines. 12⅜	10000 Ill.Cen. R. C.B.S.118
100 do..........12½	5000 do..........119
200 Quartz H.G. M. Co. 9	2060 Cleve. & Pitts......117
100 do..........9⅛	300 do.........b10.117⅛
200 do..........9⅛	1000 do.........b15.117⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co.......30	200 do.........b30.118
400 do..........29⅜	300 do.........c 116⅞
100 do.........b30 30	100 do..........116⅞
300 do.........b30 30¼	250 Gal. & Chi. R.......114⅛
400 do..........29	200 do.........b10.114⅛
100 do.........s30 29	100 do.........c.114⅛
100 do.........s10 29	400 do.........s30.114⅛
100 do.........b10 29	200 do.........c 114⅛
100 do.........b30 29	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.b10.139
50 Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	200 do..........138½
ex div..........81	1000 do..........138
100 PacificM.S.S.C.b10.231½	100 Chi. &R. I. R.b15.150
650 do.........b30.232	150 do..........149
50 do..........229½	100 do.........s30 149
600 N. Y. Cen. R.......137⅛	100 do.........b15.149⅞
300 do.........b30 138	300 do.........b10.149½
300 do.........b5.137⅜	200 do.........b10.149
200 do.........c 137½	200 do.........s60.149
100 do.........b5.137⅜	28 do..........148¾
100 do.........b10.137⅜	100 Chi..Bur.& Q. R......125
400 do.........b10.137⅜	200 Tol. & Wab.........55
300 Erie R..........108	800 do..........59
1200 do..........108⅛	400 do.........b10 60
200 do.........s30.108⅝	500 P., Ft. W. & C......87
100 do.........s10.108⅝	100 do..........87¼
200 do.........opg.108⅝	100 do.........b10 87⅜
300 do.........b10.108⅜	500 do.........b30 88¼
300 do.........b15.108⅜	200 do..........b5 87⅜
50 do.........b30.108⅜	100 do.........s30 87⅜
200 do.........b5 108⅜	100 Alt. & T.Haute R..c 63⅜
300 Erie R. Pr.......102⅜	100 do..........64¼
300 do.........c.102⅜	300 do.........b10 65
200 do.........c.102⅜	500 Chi. & N. W.........48
50 do.........b10.102⅜	300 do..........47⅜
50 do.........opg.102⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr....63
800 Hudson R.R. S'p...94	300 Chic. & Alt.........89
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20,000 do..........156⅛	300 do.........b15 131
200 Cum. Coal Pref.....49⅜	300 do.........b10.130⅛
100 do..........49⅞	200 do..........130
100 do.........s20 49⅞	100 do..........130⅛
300 do.........b30 50⅛	2000 Clev.& Pitts........115
200 do.........b3 50	200 do.........b10.115
100 Quicks. M. Co......56	2000 do..........114
100 do.........b30 56	200 do.........b10.114
300 do..........55⅞	1000 do..........113⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. R.......137	1500 do..........113⅞
100 do..........136⅞	500 do.........s10 113
200 Erie R..........108	2000 do..........113⅛
100 do..........107⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R..b10.139
300 do.........b30.108⅛	500 do..........138
400 Erie R. Prf.......102⅛	24 Chic. & R. I. R.....145
300 Hud. River R.......140	50 do.........s30.145
300 do.........b10.140⅛	200 do..........149⅛
300 do.........b10.140⅛	500 P., Ft. W. & C......87
100 Harlem R.......s30 98	100 do..........86⅞
1000 do..........98	

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$10,000 Am. Gold...b3.156⅜	400 Cleve. & P. R.......117
300 N. Y. Cen. R......137⅜	100 do.........c 116⅜
300 do.........b10.137⅜	100 do..........116⅜
100 do.........s10.137	200 do.........b3.116⅜
100 do.........c 137⅜	300 do..........116⅞
100 do.........s30 137	1100 do..........116⅞
1100 Erie R. ex-div.....108⅛	300 Gal. & Chi. R.ex-d.c 114⅛
200 do.........b3.108⅜	300 do..........114⅛
300 do..........108⅛	300 do.........c 114
200 do.........c 108⅛	100 do..........114⅛
400 do.........c.108	400 P., Ft. W. & C......87⅜
400 Harlem R..........99	100 do.........s3 87⅜
100 do.........c 99	100 do.........s3 87⅜
400 do..........99⅛	100 do..........87⅜
1900 do..........100	100 do.........b5 88
200 do..........100⅛	200 Tol. & Wab. R.......60
100 do.........c.100	200 do.........c 60
400 do.........b3.100⅜	100 Canton Co.........s3 39⅛
100 do..........100⅛	100 do..........39⅛
100 do.........s3.100⅛	100 do.........b3 39⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 89⅛	150 Cumb. Coal.........c 49⅛
200 do..........89⅛	100 do..........49⅛
200 do.........c 89	100 do.........b3 49⅛
50 do..........89⅛	100 do.........b3 50
200 do..........89	100 Quicksil. M. Co.......56⅛
100 do.........c 88⅞	100 Quartz H. G. M.Co.....10⅛
300 Ill. Cen. R.ex-div.s3 131	100 do..........10⅛
500 do.........b3.131	100 do..........10
100 do..........131	100 Mar. Min. Co.......s3 29
200 do.........c.130⅜	100 do.........b3 29
300 T. H. & Alt. R.......64	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 New-York Cen.....136⅜	200 Ill. Cen.R ex-dv.....129⅛
300 do..........136⅛	600 Cle. & Pitts. R......114
200 do.........b3.136⅜	700 do..........113⅛
100 do.........b10.136⅜	500 do.........b5.114
200 Erie R.ex-div.....107⅜	600 do..........113⅛
100 do.........s3.107⅜	1000 do..........113
500 do..........107⅜	800 do.........b3.113⅛
200 do.........s3.107⅜	1300 do..........113⅛
300 do.........b3.107⅛	700 do.........b3.113⅛
200 Hud. R. R.......b3.139⅜	100 do.........s3.113⅛
100 do..........139⅛	200 do.........b3.113⅛
900 Harlem R.......b3 98	500 Gal. & C. R.ex-d.....113
500 do..........98⅛	200 do..........112⅛
500 do.........b3 98⅛	50 Chi. & R. I........148⅞
100 Reading R.ex-d....116⅜	300 Chic. & N. W.R.......49
300 do.........b3.116⅜	50 P., Ft.W. & Ch.......86⅛
200 do.........s3.116⅜	100 do..........86⅛
100 do..........116⅛	100 T. H. & Alt......b3 63⅛
800 M. S. & N.I. R......88	500 Canton Co...........38⅛
50 do.........b5 88⅛	300 do..........38⅛
300 do.........b3 88⅛	100 Cum. Coal.........48⅜
100 do..........88⅛	100 Quicks. M. Co.......55
300 do.........b3 88	100 Mariposa Min. Co...27⅛

SATURDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Popular Loan advanced in the market to-day to 104@104½ ℔ cent. This price includes the accrued interest from 1st November, about 1½ ℔ cent. The stock is in demand, in consequence of the suddenness of the announcement that the $500,000,000 had been filled up. A great many parties who intended to take it in various sums, from $3,000 or $5,000 up to $50,000@$100,000, are, of course, disappointed, and are ready to pay a premium to the more fortunate subscribers. The almost absolute certainty, too, that the Government will issue no other six ℔ cent. Gold bearing Funded Stock, has its effect upon the market. It sounds very like an anomaly, but the fact is so, that the Bonds of the Popular Loan, aggregating *five hundred millions*, are already scarce in Wall-street. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchange find it difficult to make bargains for immediate delivery, in the execution of their orders. Other parties, who want the Bonds of regular date, that is, with the full coupon from 1st November, are unable to buy in any considerable amount without advancing the premium.

The Money market worked easier to-day to the Stock Brokers than any day during the week. There was more Money offered at the regular rate of 7 ℔ cent., though higher terms were, of course, paid for in a good many instances. Some of the Brokers, in the *Bull* interest, made themselves easy by lending their Stocks, for certain descriptions of which there was a demand from the opposite party for cash delivery. The price of Gold was rather weaker than on Friday; Exchange 171@171½ ℔ cent. The shipments of Gold by this day's steamers were $370,627, making for the whole week only $471,085.

The Stock Exchange was as active as usual through the forenoon, and fairly steady, as compared with Friday, in prices. In the afternoon the turn of speculation was to lower figures, but from no apparent cause, and directly against the course of the Money market. The changes were not violent, except on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which sellers were disposed to put out at a concession of 2@3 ℔ cent. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the general market leaving off unsettled.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	157	156⅛	Mich. Central	137	136
U.S. 6s, 1881	106	106⅛	Mich. Southern	89⅜	88
N. Y. Central	136⅞	136⅜	Mich.Guar'nt'd	140	134xd
Erie	108⅛	107⅞	Illinois Cen	131⅛	129⅛
Erie Preferred	102⅞	102⅜	Pittsburgh	117⅜	113⅛
Hudson	141⅛	140	Fort Wayne	87⅜	86⅜
Pacific Mail	231	229⅛	Rock Island	149	149
Harlem	97	98	Galena	114⅛	113
Canton	38⅞	39⅛	Reading	116⅜	116¼
Treas. Cer., new	97⅛	97⅛	Quicksilver	56	55⅛
Toledo	140	138	Cum'land Coal	49	49
Northwest	50	49⅛	Mariposa	30⅛	30

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........118	Am. Exchange......108
Manhattan..........140	Bk. of the Republic..103
America..........126	Hanover..........98
City..........145	Irving..........100
Butchers' & Drovers' 120	Continental..........100
Commerce..........100	Importers' & Traders' 109
Mech's' B'king Asso. 96	Park..........125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........105	Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.,....107⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est. 101	Ill. Central. '75..........121
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs....101	Alton & T. Haute firsts.101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64......100¼	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd.. 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......117⅛	Al. & T. H. 2d Income. 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s,Conv.,'76.135	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....104
Erie seconds, '79.......118	Chi. & N. W. firsts..... 93
Erie thirds, '83.......111⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 76
Erie fourths, '80.......110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.......101⅛
Erie fifths, '88.......110	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 86
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts,'77.104	M. & P. du Ch. firsts..101
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.......112	Gal. & Chi. Ex.........110
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85.116	Gal. & Chi. seconds.....108
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..108⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....107⅛
Har. seconds, 64.......100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..100⅛
Mich. C., '69 & '72......121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.3ds.. 86
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82...123	Clev. & Pitts. thirds...102⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts.......118	Clev. & Pitts. fourths.. 83
Mich. S. seconds.......104⅛	Chi. & Miss. firsts...... 94

The comparative arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton and tobacco at New-Orleans for ten years, from Sept. 1, each year, to date, the New-Orleans *Price Current*, of 15th January reports thus:

Years.	COTTON—BALES Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.	TOBACCO—HHDS Arrivals.	Exports.	Stocks.
1863-64..	55,086	52,042	4,705	86	159	202
1862-63..	2,673	4,645	.....	.....	9,980	2,731
1861-62..	3,223	2,127	11,214	670	.....	15,791
1860-61..	1,164,566	893,641	344,799	8,772	15,149	14,209
1859-60..	1,370,045	884,246	511,821	7,563	13,440	17,402
1858-59..	1,143,426	715,315	458,341	7,709	14,414	21,713
1857-58..	813,797	409,763	381,415	4,173	11,291	7,983
1856-57..	1,021,331	631,590	326,736	10,013	11,017	8,126
1855-56..	981,566	720,225	300,708	4,423	13,178	3,901
1854-55..	678,123	513,984	169,280	6,382	21,468	8,341

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Feb. 1.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,981,605 20; for Customs, $197,000; Payments, $2,051,056 83; Balance, $42,030,519 97.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Why the Victory was not Improved—Additional Extracts from McClellan's Report.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* continues to publish extracts from Gen. McCLELLAN's report. It gives the following reasons why the victory of Antietam was not followed up:

Night closed the long and desperately contested battle of the 17th. Nearly two hundred thousand men and five hundred pieces of artillery were for fourteen hours engaged in this memorable battle. We had attacked the enemy in a position selected by the experienced engineer then in person directing their operations. We had driven them from their ground on one flank and secured a footing within it on the other. The Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the moral effect incident to previous reverses, had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of recent success. Our soldiers slept that night conquerors on a field won by their valor and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, brought with it grave responsibilities. Whether to renew the attack on the 18th or to defer it, even with the risk of the enemy's retirement, was the question before me.

After a night of anxious deliberation, and a full and careful survey of the situation and condition of our army, and the strength and position of the enemy, I concluded that the success of an attack on the 18th was not certain.

I am aware of the fact that under ordinary circumstances a General is expected to risk a battle if he has a reasonable prospect of success; but at this critical juncture I should have had a narrow view of the condition of the country, had I been willing to hazard another battle with less than an absolute assurance of success. At that moment, Virginia lost, Washington menaced, Maryland invaded, the National cause could afford no risks of defeat. One battle lost, and almost all would have been lost. LEE's army might then have marched as it pleased on Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York. It could have levied its supplies from a fertile and undevastated country, extorted tribute from wealthy and populous cities, and nowhere east of the Alleghanies was there another organized force able to arrest its march.

The following are among the considerations which led me to doubt the certainty of success in attacking before the 19th:

The troops were greatly overcome by the fatigue and exhaustion attendant upon the long-continued and severely-contested battle of the 17th, together with the long day and night marches to which they had been subjected during the previous three days.

The supply trains were in the rear, and many of the troops had suffered from hunger. They required rest and refreshment.

One division of SUMNER's and all of HOOKER's corps on the right, had, after fighting most valiantly for several hours, been overpowered by numbers, driven back in great disorder, and much scattered, so that they were for the time somewhat demoralized.

In HOOKER's corps, according to the return made by Gen. MEADE, commanding, there were but 6,729 present on the 18th, whereas on the morning of the 22d there were 13,093 men present for duty in the same corps, showing that previous to and during the battle 6,364 men were separated from the command.

Gen. MEADE, in an official communication upon the subject, dated Sept. 18, 1862, says: "I inclose a field return of the corps made this afternoon, which I desire you will lay before the Commanding General. I am satisfied the great reduction in the corps since the recent engagement is not due solely to the casualties in battle, and that a considerable number of men are still in the rear, some having dropped out on the march, and many dispersing and leaving yesterday during the fight. I think the efficiency of the corps, so far as it goes, to resist an attack in our present strong position, may be depended on, and I hope they will perform their duty in case we make an attack, though I do not think their *morale* is so good for an offensive as a defensive movement."

One division of SUMNER's corps had also been overpowered, and was a good deal scattered and demoralized. It was not deemed by its Corps Commander in proper condition to attack the enemy the next day.

Some of the new troops on the left, although many of them fought well during the battle, and are entitled to great credit, were, at the close of the action, driven back, and their *morale* impaired.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. BURNSIDE requested me to send him another division, to assist in holding his position on the other side of the Antietam, and to enable him to withdraw his corps if he should be attacked by a superior force. He gave me the impression that if he were attacked again that morning he would not be able to make a very vigorous resistance. I visited his position early, determined to send Gen. MORELL's division to his aid, and directed that it should be placed on this side of the Antietam, in order that it might cover the retreat of his own corps from the other side of the Antietam, should that become necessary; at the same time it was in a position to reinforce our centre or right, if that should be needed.

Late in the afternoon I found that, although he had not been attacked, Gen. BURNSIDE had withdrawn his own corps to this side of the Antietam, and sent over MORELL's division alone to hold the opposite side.

A large number of our heaviest and most efficient batteries had consumed all their ammunition on the 16th and 17th, and it was impossible to supply them until late on the following day.

Supplies of provisions and forage had to be brought up and issued, and Infantry ammunition distributed.

Finally, reinforcements to the number of 14,000 men, to say nothing of troops expected from Pennsylvania, had not arrived, but were expected during the day.

The 18th was spent in collecting the dispersed, giving rest to the fatigued, removing the wounded, burying the dead, and the necessary preparations for a renewal of the battle.

Of the reinforcements, COUCH's division, marching with commendable rapidity, came up into position at a late hour in the morning. HUMPHREY's division of new troops, in their anxiety to participate in the battle which was raging, when they received the order to march from Frederick at about 3½ P. M., on the 17th, pressed forward during the entire night, and the mass of the division reached the army during the following morning. Having marched more than twenty-three miles after 4½ o'clock on the preceding afternoon, they were, of course, greatly exhausted, and needed rest and refreshment.

Large reinforcements expected from Pennsylvania never arrived. During the 18th, orders were given for the renewal of the attack on the 19th. On the night of the 18th, the enemy, after passing troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburgh, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their position and retreating across the river. As their line was but a short distance from the river, the evacuation presented but little difficulty, and was executed before daylight.

About 2,700 of the enemy's dead were, under the direction of Major DAVIS, Inspector-General, counted, and buried upon the battle-field of Antietam. A portion of their dead had been previously buried by the enemy. This is conclusive evidence that the enemy sustained much greater loss than we.

Thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, upward of 14,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners, attest the success of our army in the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap and Antietam. Not a single gun or color was lost by our army during these battles.

A tabular report follows, showing the losses of the several divisions at Antietam. The grand total is: Killed, 2,010; wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,044. Aggregate, 12,469.

An estimate of the forces under the Confederate Gen. LEE, made up, by direction of Gen. BANKS, from information obtained by the examination of prisoners, deserters, spies, &c., previous to the battle of Antietam, is as follows:

Jackson's corps	24,778
Longstreet's corps	23,342
D. H. Hill's Second division	15,525
J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry	6,400
Ransom and Jenkins' brigades	3,000
Forty-six regiments not included in above	18,400
Artillery, estimated at 400 guns	6,000
Total	97,445

These estimates give the actual number of men present and fit for duty. Our own forces at Antietam were as follows:

First corps	14,856
Second corps	18,813
Fifth corps, (one division not arrived)	14,930
Sixth corps	12,300
Ninth corps	12,849
Twelfth corps	10,726
Cavalry division	4,320
Total in action	87,164

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Particulars of Forrest's Late Raid—What he Accomplished.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

Gen. HURLBUT, having learned that Gen. FORREST had crossed the M. & C. R. R. at Saulsbury, Tenn.; that he had gone to Jackson, made his headquarters there, and was issuing orders to the citizens there about to report to him for duty, resolved upon a scheme for his capture.

THE FORCES SENT AFTER HIM.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH, with 2,500 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, was ordered from Columbus *via* Paris and Huntington, six days in advance of the rest, and and was to strike around to Bolivar, and drive the enemy down between the Hatchie and Wolf Rivers. He went to within twenty miles of Jackson, when the roads becoming impassable for either men or artillery, he faced about and returned toward the place from where he first started.

Five days afterward, Col. MIZZENER, of the Third Michigan, commanding First brigade cavalry division, Sixteenth army corps, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. MOWER, commanding First brigade, TUTTLE's division, started north to coöperate with Gen. SMITH. The command reached Purdy, thence patroled the country to Jackson, Tenn., a distance of twenty-five miles, where they encountered and dispersed FORREST's rear-guard. At the same time that Col. MIZZENER and Gen. MOWER started north from Corinth, Col. HATCH's cavalry brigade, Maj. D. E. COON commanding, left Colliersville and moved to Lagrange, where they bivouacked for two days, and watched for the enemy from Pocahontas to Bolivar, suspecting that he would in his expected exodus from Tennessee, strike the railroad between those points.

BATTLE NEAR BOLIVAR.

In the meantime, Col. PRINCE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, was sent with 500 cavalry—the Seventh Illinois—to Bolivar to scout, patrol and watch the crossings on the Mississippi Central Railroad down to Estenola. This was on the 23d. On the 24th Col. PRINCE encountered 1,500 of RICHARDSON's command. A severe skirmish ensued, when Col. PRINCE, finding himself overpowered by numbers, fell back with a loss of three killed and eight wounded, on Summerville. The enemy's loss was ten killed and twelve wounded. He again advanced on the morning of the 25th, and again encountered the enemy, attacked him with vigor, but in a few moments found himself surrounded on all sides by FORREST's whole command. They fought bravely, desperately for three hours, and though surrounded, overpowered, submerged, did not surrender, but, with terrible loss, cut their way out, and most of them returned safely to La Grange.

LOSSES.

Col. PRINCE went into the fight with 450 men, and came out with but 150. But strange to say, there is but 20 killed, wounded and missing. They scattered, fought and escaped in squads, until all but 20 of them are "present and accounted for." The led horses and those belonging to the captured and killed, charged through the enemy's lines and returned to La Grange. In this affair Col. PRINCE lost four Government teams loaded with rations. The enemy's loss is unknown. Col. PRINCE himself did not escape with the main portion of his force, but was concealed by a Union man in Summerville, and at night was conducted through the rebel pickets on a by-road, by one of the citizens. Six of his men were also concealed by the citizens, and escaped three days afterward.

HOW A LIEUTENANT ESCAPED.

A little incident connected with the fight at Summerville is worthy of note.

Lieut. MCINTYRE, Ninth Illinois cavalry, who was sent by Gen. GRIERSON with dispatches from Newcastle, eight miles east of Sommerville and twelve miles north of La Grange, arrived about the time the *Prince* was attacked, and fiding himself suddenly surrounded, threw away his arms and crawled under a house. From there he crept to a cotton gin near by. In the gin was a large pile of cotton seeds. The Lieutenant dug a hole in it, crawled in, pulled a large basket over his head, and was thus completely ensconced save his legs, over which he drew sufficient to conceal them, some of the seed. No sooner had he hid than a surgeon of the Seventh Illinois also came rushing into the gin, pursued by ten rebels. He had just time to conceal himself between some boards in the loft, when the rebels came rushing up, and began to search for him. They had not seen the lieutenant enter the gin, but they were certain the Surgeon was there. They put a guard at every avenue of escape, at each door and window, and then commenced the search. They went all through the building up stairs, tried upon the plank beneath which lay the Surgeon, but did not find him. They peeped in every knot-hole, but in vain.

Not long after it was ascertained that FORREST had returned South, and the various columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery were accordingly ordered back, and went into camp.

WHAT FORREST ACCOMPLISHED.

Thus ends this most magnificent failure. FORREST, with less than 4,000 men, has moved right through the Sixteenth army corps—has passed within nine miles of Memphis—carried off over 100 wagons, 200 beef cattle, 3,000 conscripts and innumerable—stores tore up railroad tracks—cut telegraph wires—burned and sacked towns—run our pickets with a single Derringer pistol—had things his own way—and all, too, in the face of 10,000 men to oppose him. Isn't it glorious?

Murders by Guerrillas in Lincoln Co., Tenn.—An Exemplary Penalty therefor.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—It having been reported to these Headquarters that, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23d ult., within one and one-half miles of the village of Mulberry, Lincoln Co., Tenn., a wagon which had become detached from a foraging-train belonging to the United States, was attacked by guerrillas, and the officer in command of the foraging party, First Lieut. PORTER, Company A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, the teamster, wagon-master and two other soldiers, who had been sent to load the train, (the latter four unarmed,) captured. They were immediately mounted and hurried off, the guerrillas avoiding the roads until their party was halted about 1 o'clock in the morning, on the bank of Elk River, where the rebels stated they were going into camp for the night. The hands of the prisoners were then tied behind them, and they were robbed of everything of value about their persons. They were next drawn up in line, about five paces in front of their captors, and one of the latter, who acted as leader, commanded, "ready," and the whole party immediately fired upon them. One of the prisoners was shot through the head and killed instantly, and three were wounded. Lieut. PORTER was not hit. He immediately ran, was followed and fired upon three times by one of the party, and, finding that he was about to be overtaken, threw himself over a precipice into the river, and succeeding in getting his hands loose, swam to the opposite side, and, although pursued to that side and several times fired upon, he, after twenty-four hours of extraordinary exertions and great exposure, reached a house, whence he was taken to Tullahoma, where he now lies in a critical situation. The others, after being shot, were immediately thrown into the river. Thus the murder of three men—NEWELL E. ORCUTT, Ninth independent battery, Ohio volunteer artillery; JOHN W. DROUGHT, Co. H, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteers; and GEORGE W. JACOBS, Co. D, Twenty-second Wisconsin volunteers—was accomplished by shooting and drowning. The fourth, JAMES W. FOLEY, Ninth independent battery, Ohio volunteer artillery, is now lying in hospital, having escaped by getting his hands free while in the water.

For these atrocious and cold-blooded murders, equalling in savage ferocity any ever committed by the most barborous tribes on the continent, committed by rebel citizens of Tennessee, it is ordered that the property of all other rebel citizens living within a circuit of ten miles of the place where these men were captured, be assessed, each in his due proportion, according to his wealth, to make up the sum of $30,000, to be divided among the families who were dependent upon the murdered men for support, as follows:

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of JOHN W. DROUGHT, of North Cape, Racine County, Wis., for the support of herself and two children.

Ten thousand dollars to be paid the widow of GEO. W. JACOBS, of Delevan, Walworth Co., Wis., for the support of herself and one child.

Ten thousand dollars to be divided between the aged mother and sister of NEWELL E. ORCUTT, of Burton, Geauge Co., Ohio.

Should the persons assessed fail within one week after notice shall have been served upon them, to pay in the amount of their tax in money, sufficient of their personal property shall be seized and sold at public auction to make up the amount.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Twelfth army corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

The men who committed these murders, if caught, will be summarily executed, and any person executing them will be held guiltless, and will receive the protection of this army, and all persons who are suspected of having aided, abetted or harbored these guerrillas will be immediately arrested and tried by Military Commission.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS.
WM. D. WHIPPLE, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.
Official: EDWD. ROBINSON, JR., Capt. and A. A. G.

Gen. Grant on Rebel Deserters.

THE OATH HE PRESCRIBES FOR THEIR ACCEPTANCE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—To obtain uniformity in the disposition of deserters from the Confederate armies coming within this military division, the following order is published:

I. All deserters from the enemy coming within our lines will be conducted to the commander of division or detached brigade who shall be nearest the place of surrender.

II. If such commander is satisfied that the deserters desire to quit the Confederate service, he may permit them to go to their homes, if within our lines, on taking the following oath:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not yet repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me —— this —— day of —— 186 ."

III. Deserters from the enemy will at once be disarmed, and their arms, turned over to the nearest Ordnance Officer, who will account for them.

IV. Passes and rations may be given to deserters to carry them to their homes, and free passes over military railroads and on steamboats in Government employ.

V. Employment at fair wages will, when practicable, be given to deserters by officers of the Quartermaster and Engineer Departments.

VI. To avoid the danger of recapture of such deserters by the enemy, they will be exempt from the military service in the armies of the United States.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

The Straits of the Rebellion.

AN ORDER FROM RICHMOND TO GEN. JONES.

The following communication was found on found on the person of a rebel courier recently taken by our cavalry in Greenbrier County, Virginia:

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, January 10, 1864.

GENERAL,—Thanks for your suggestions; they will be attended to. We have virtually abandoned all territory west of the Mississippi. Our leaders in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, are left mainly to act according to the dictates of their own judgment. Our strategy in future must be of the simplest and most rational sort, our operations defensive. We have lost much in Tennessee, but your hopes are well placed; it will not be neglected. The enemy is strengthening his armies; so are we. Men seem to spring out of the earth under our new conscription system, but very many are not fit for service. The President will reinforce LONGSTREET and JOHNSTON first and then LEE will get what he wants.

The latter will have command of his own and LONGSTREET's army. JOHNSTON will direct his own army, as with BEAUREGARD. The three armies will be put in as perfect a state of efficiency as possible. Partisan warfare will be rendered almost useless. LONGSTREET will move into East Tennessee; JOHNSTON will coöperate; LEE will still hold the enemy's best army in the slough. I am told that THOMAS has urged LINCOLN to move up the south bank of the James River—his old home; but BUTLER is not competent, and has not over twenty thousand men. So you see we can prolong the war, and that is what we wadt to do. The enemy does not want it to end yet either. We will be accommodating. We are pinched now, and suffer much, but relief is near at hand. Cheer your men; tell them that they will be with LONGSTREET soon, marching on to our Canaan.

FOSTER is a top. I knew him at West Point. You can handle him yourself. Fortunately the enemy has no great General at Washington or in the field. GRANT has been lucky, so has MEADE; the latter has got good blood in him, but it is dull and dormant. Charleston and Savannah will not be taken. Mobile will be tendered to FARRAGUT after a hard fight. The President, Gen. ELZY, and all your old friends join me in wishing you well. I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Brigadier A. A. G. & A. J. G.

By Courier J. T. ALLEN to Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL JONES, on special service, Jeffersonville, Tazewell County, Va.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Taft.

From the Sullivan County Republican.

It is our mournful duty to announce the death of this brave and accomplished officer, who was killed at the battle of Chattanooga, in the forefront of the fight, on the 25th of November last.

Though young in years, and almost unknown to the great majority of our readers, he deserves more than a passing notice. The son of a wealthy merchant, born in a Southern State, and surrounded by all the endearments of social life, and the fascinations and allurements of Southern society—with offers of place and honorable position held out to him—he broke away from all, and came to the North a fugitive, to fight and give his life for freedom and the cause he loved so well.

Col. TAFT was the descendant of a Massachusetts family. His father was a native of Berkshire County in that State. He went in early life to the State of Mississippi, and married, where the Colonel was born. He afterwards removed to Texas, and settled at Houston, where he now resides.

No man more clearly comprehended the nature and fiendish spirit of the rebellion than did Col. TAFT. He saw in the outset that it was a life and death struggle, and one in which there could be no compromise or middle ground, and at the booming of the first gun he set himself about the preparation for the struggle. He wrote an essay and plan of a campaign for the conquest of Texas, which was published at the time in the New-York TIMES, and elicited the warm commendation of Gen. BURNSIDE. When driven from Texas he came to New-York and entered a military school, where he remained until the President's call in the Summer of 1862 for 600,000 men. He assisted in organizing and raising the One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, New-York volunteers, of which regiment he was commissioned Major by Gov. MORGAN, and from that time to the day of his death we believe he was never off duty a single day—always with the regiment, carefully guarding the health, and comfort, and discipline of the men.

The intrigues and falsehoods of some malignant Copperheads outside the regiment gave him some trouble for a time, but he lived to see himself vindicated, and to know that his merits and services were appreciated by both officers and men.

Gov. SEYMOUR promoted him to the Lieutenant-Colency of the regiment last Fall, and the commission of which he received but a few days before his death.

The manner of his death was in keeping with his whole career—noble and heroic. He was not, however, with his own regiment when he fell. His soldierly bearing had attracted the attention of the division General, and he was shortly before the battle of Chattanooga detailed to command the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, a veteran regiment of BUSCHBECK's brigade—and it was in leading this regiment, in SHERMAN's terrible and bloody charges upon the heights of Missionary Ridge, that he fell. All honor to the hero patriot who, far from his home and friends, gave his life a sacrifice for the rights of man, and fell nobly fighting to preserve those liberties which too many of his countrymen were seeking to destroy. May his memory be held sacred, and his noble deeds remembered by all true men.

There was, probably, no officer in the division who was more highly esteemed by his superiors than Col. TAFT, as was evidenced by his being selected to lead a veteran regiment in that most dangerous and bloody assault.

—Hon. ELISHA HARMON was among the killed in the recent railroad accident near Painesville, Ohio. Mr. HARMAN was an extensive and wealthy farmer and miller of Wheatland, and was widely known and highly esteemed in Western New-York. He was a member of the Assembly in 1849 and 1850, and was about 64 years of age at the time of his death.

—The New-Orleans *Bee* states that serious apprehensions are felt lest the recent cold weather may kill the orange trees throughout the State. The calamity has occurred twice—once in 1772 and again in 1823.

—The Albanians are greatly excited over a pending prize fight between two clerks in insurance offices in that city, who have heretofore held a respectable position in society.

—The West Jersey *Press*, published at Camden, nominates as its candidates in the next Presidential contest, Mr. LINCOLN and Hon. W. L. DAYTON.

THE CHILIAN TRAGEDY.

The Courage and Services of the Americans.

From the Mercury, Valparaiso, Dec. 14, 1863.

[Translation.]

THE NORTH AMERICANS AT THE FIRE OF THE "COMPANIA."

Not in vain do nations become reconciled and love one another. Not in vain do peoples give generous hospitality to people of good heart and elevated soul. There are solemn occasions in which the hand of God makes evident these noble bonds of fraternity, and one of these occasions have we witnessed upon the scorching steps of the Compañia, for our brothers, the citizens of the free and magnanimous Union of the North, in the horrible night of the 8th of December, 1863.

But a few years since, the name of *North American* was for us only a source of suspicion, of antipathy, or a threat. But when the question of filibusterism, which had its den among the slaveocracy of the South, and which met only opporobrium and reprobation in the Free States of the North, was made clear, the reaction of justice began to be felt in our people. And when we saw this entire nation of the North rise as one man for the purpose of putting down the audacity of the defenders of WILLIAM WALKER and of the sacrificers of JOHN BROWN, that reaction was converted into sincere sympathy, which has been strengthened by the victories as well as by the reverses of the Union.

This conduct of ours has been met by the most cordial reciprocity on the part of the North Americans resident among us. Their representative, the worthy, courteous and popular THOMAS H. NELSON, has been the first to place himself in the midst of the Chilian people, participating in all their national festivities and public demonstrations, making us hear his eloquence, not only in the official dispatches addressed by him to this Government, but in all the discourses delivered by him at our popular banquets. The conduct of Mr. MEIGGS, especially toward the working and needy classes, is too well known to require us to refer to it here as an eulogium, as is that which, following his example, has been manifested by his subordinates. Let us only recall that to the enthusiasm of one of them is due the erection of the expiatory monument to MANUEL RODRIGUEZ, in the Valley of Til-til, and the sumptuous popular feast with which it was inaugurated.

But the cordiality of the Americans and the Chilians was not only to manifest itself in draining joyous libations at the festive board. The hour of the catastrophe arrived, and they were among the earliest to hasten to offer the generous aid of their strength and unselfishness.

Among the first to arrive at the doors of the Compañia, already a prey to the flames, were Mr. NELSON himself, and the Consul of the United States at Valparaiso, Mr. SILVEY, who, residing in the immediate vicinity of the Church, worked in person from the beginning, exposing their own lives in order to save some victims. The same was done by Messrs. MEIGGS, KEITH, and some ex-employes of the Valparaiso railroad, who at that hour were met together in the house of the former, two-thirds of a mile from the scene of the catastrophe. We ourselves met Messrs. MEIGGS and KEITH on that terrible night, with grief upon their countenances, their clothing torn and soaked with water, and with voices so hoarse they could hardly speak, and having asked the former if he thought any had perished in the church, he replied in a voice that froze our blood: "*Thousands.*" Alas! he was one of the few, the only one, perhaps, who had not been mistaken, in that hour of terrible confusion! We are assured that Mr. MEIGGS caused himself to be wet through on purpose, so as to enter into the midst of the flames. This is not humanity only. It is heroism.

We are happy that these sentiments are not the expressions of individual appreciation alone. The two public documents which we publish below, and which the Minister of the (Foreign) Department has authorized us to give to the press, place in high relief all that we have said upon the confraternity of the two nations.

May these eloquent documents and these weak lines, bear to the citizens of the Union, not only in Chili, but in the entire universe, the expression of the profound gratitude due them for their noble conduct from the Chileans.

The documents were published in the TIMES of Monday.

Translation from "The Voice of Chile", Santiago, Dec. 15, 1863.

Mr. NELSON, sympathizing in the grief which weighs down our community, in consequence of the catastrophe of the 8th, has addressed the following note to our Government.

[The note alluded to here, as well as the one alluded to below, was published in the TIMES of Monday.]

We have read with profound sympathy, and a lively sense of gratitude, the above note, and we warmly grasp that generous hand which our brothers stretch out to us in our misfortune. They fraternize with us in the moments of our grief, proving to us that grief knows no nationality. Bound to the sons of the great Republic of the North by the instincts of liberty, by the grandeur of the traditions of America, by the noble examples she has given to us in her political life, by our common hopes for the future, by glory and danger, by the ties of humanity, they now come forward, in the person of their worthy representative, to place a solemn seal upon the union of ideas and sentiments.

Mr. NELSON, who has known how to conquer the sympathies of our society, by the frankness and chivalry of his character, comes now to augment, and give deep root to those sympathies, sealing them with the inspiring of sincere gratitude. His note is not one of those diplomatic compliments, one of those official documents, cold as a reason of State, and calculated as an interest; it is not the obligatory condolence of a mere relation; it is the true cry of a feeling heart, of a soul profoundly moved by a brother's grief; it is the embrace of an entire people to another people in distress, confounding itself with that people to condole it, bringing in all sincerity, under the mantle of fraternity, the noble sentiments that give resignation. These are his feeling words—words which can only issue from a wounded spirit, which sustains its life in hope and faith, looking toward "*Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb*," and bowing in conscious resignation before the mysterious designs of Providence.

Mr. NELSON first offered the aid of his arm to the victims, exposing repeatedly his life to save that of others perishing in that fiery furnace.

He and many of his compatriots, with the most heroic fortitude and forgetfulness of self, were there, at the post of danger, braving it nobly, lending their powerful aid to the unfortunates who implored salvation. He did his duty, and did it like a man.

He now takes the voice of a people—of an immense and generous people, and brings to us the aid of that sweet consolation which so greatly relieves the suffering heart. We accept the manifestation of these sentiments, assuring Mr. NELSON that his words have fallen as a gentle balm into the wound yet open in the vitals of our society, and that from every lip comes forth sincere words, adorning his name with a crown of gratitude.

Our Government has also received these words with profound gratitude, and in the name of the people it represents, has replied to Mr. NELSON in the following note.

These are the words of speaking conviction; this is an embrace of humanity. Two sister nations embracing in the hour of misfortune, which is also the hour of duty—who together elevate their prayers and lamentations, to mingle in one sole idea, and to aspire to the union of souls before the Divine presence.

If we have found words of grief and sympathy to mourn over the misfortunes of that disastrous war which is tearing the vitals of the great Republic, her sons turn away from that beloved horizon, and toward us, opening in their hearts a new asylum for the grief of their brethren.

Let Mr. NELSON receive for himself and his fellow-countrymen, in the name of our people, the assurances of our most sincere gratitude.

The Case of Mr. Whitney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public press has given very general notice of the arrest of DANIEL W. WHITNEY, Esq., contractor with the Government, on the charge of willful neglect of duty, characterized by the press generally as "an attempt to defraud."

It is right that equal publicity should be given to the fact that the trial of Mr. WHITNEY before a general court-martial, held at Washington on Nov. 30, 1863, resulted in his honorable acquittal.

Your journal having been one to call attention to the arrest of Mr. WHITNEY, may I, his friend and legal adviser, ask the insertion, also, of this communication as an act of justice to him?

This is not communicated in the spirit of complaint. Mr. WHITNEY is well aware that through misinformation the innocent may sometimes suffer; and, although he is keenly sensible of the injurious impression that may prevail through the publication of his arrest, he, nevertheless, desires to be ranked with those loyal citizens who demand that the convenience of individuals shall be subject to all needful military means for putting down the rebellion.

ALBERT SMITH, No. 25 Nassau street.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 21	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Jan. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois..........Feb. 3...New-York....Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864. B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.
J. D. W.

B right golden day that ever gave
T he world a man who cares to save
S ometimes the toil of womankind.
A man with an ingenious mind
B estows a real gift to us;
B ecause experience proves it thus.
I n every way its claims to aid,
T here's none but true assertions mad
T hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
S ince using this we are not sold;
S aving our time and patience too—
O ur friends will find this statement true.
A single trial and you can
P erceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.

10,000 Photographic Albums at our price.
100,000 Works on Geology at your price.
200,000 Photographic Scrap, &c., Pictures at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP-MASTERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held 19th inst., the license of Pilot C. C. Freeman was revoked, for intoxication while on duty. By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

SEVEN CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, &c. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FINANCIAL

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a *First* and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. Crickey, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—In a prominent importing house on Broadway, thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

Office of the McGregor Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law. No. 170 Broadway

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO., No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE CLAIMS bought or collected. Parties wishing claims collected or desirous of selling, address T. H. McCOY, Post-office, Box No. 5,001.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Co., corner William and Beaver sts.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the American Coal Company, No. 29 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Howard Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 110 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, Jan. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.
For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:
The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.
Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, will meet on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the subject of improving the pavement in Broadway; persons having plans are requested to hand them to the Committee, and all interested are respectfully invited to appear without further invitation; the Committee are desirous of hearing all parties and to test some of the recommendations if practicable.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, JOHN HARDY, JOHN FOX, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. Gager, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.
Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship CREOLE, John Thompson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 73, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MEDICAL.

CURED GRATIS.—EPILEPTIC AND ALL nervous fits cured by JOHN McDONALD, free of charge, who may be consulted for the same at the Stevens' House, No. 21 and 23 Broadway, every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Lots on 4th-av., near 128th-st.
2 lots on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 288 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $22,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 149 East 27th-st. Possession given 1st of May. House 20x50, and lot 98-9; all in good order; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 145 East 27th-st. Price $9,000.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $6,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY, situated on Nassau-st., Vesey-st., and Cedar-st., east and west of Broadway. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DESIRABLE dwellings, situated on Third-place, Clinton-place, Green-av., Pacific, Clinton and other streets, for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 752 BROADWAY, between Astor-place and 8th-st., upon very easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110; house 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
situated in Llewellyn Park, N. Orange, N. J., within an hour's ride of the City.
The house is well and handsomely built, and the situation is very fine, commanding a very extensive view; has hot and cold water in every room, and is heated by one of Brown's hot-water furnaces. The grounds are well laid out, and the kitchen garden is amply supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. There is also a fine stone stable and carriage-house. The house will be sold with either six or thirteen acres, or will be exchanged for a City dwelling. For further information, apply by mail to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.
The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM White Plains depot, a farm of 40 acres of fine land, free from stone; splendid view of the Sound; good house, with new barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NO. 14 BROAD AND Nos. 14 and 16 New-st., for three years from the first of May next. Can be converted into desirable offices at a small expense. Possession can be given in February if desired. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 14 Broad-st.

FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—to lease for a term of years as it is, or will be improved to suit tenants. Also in Leonard-st., with an L, well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented. Address Box No. 1,910 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, part of the dwelling-house No. 168 King-st. Has water and gas. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, No. 285 Hudson-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR of No. 88 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A medium sized dwelling-house, which must be well built, in good order, and have all the conveniences; to be between 4th and 7th-avs., and not below 14th-st.; price not above $10,000.) Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 3,036 P. O.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, ON OR BEFORE March 31, a neat three-story dwelling with all the modern improvements, located near Broadway, up-town. Rent not to exceed $1,500. Address W. C. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, any time after Feb. 1. High stoop preferred. Rent from $800 to $1,000. Address O. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN 18 OR 20 foot English basement house, centrally located up town. Address E. B., Box No. 555 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had in a private family, having a large well furnished chamber, with large closet, with bath, fire, gas, &c.; situation convenient to Wall-st. Ferry. Address C., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 80 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York.

IRON.—WANTED, BY A PRACTICAL MAN, A situation to manufacture sheets and wire equal to any in the market; would have no objection to take a share in the business. Address BASCOE, Post-office, Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A MERCHANT COMPETENT TO keep the books and conduct a country store selling $25,000 per annum; if suits, can have an interest; married man preferred; references required. Address, in handwriting, M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, N. Y.

A GARDENER WANTED AS PARTNER, with from $300 to $500, with one already in the business; one that is a good plant grower. The place requires two, as there is a large jobbing to be attended to. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stuff, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by
JOHNSON & SPADER.
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st, at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington City, Jan. 18, 1864.
SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:
One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.
Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.
These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at
The Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,
Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND PERRY-STREET PROPERTY.
By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased. Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 69 feet 4 inches on 6th-av., 113 feet 7 inches on Amos-st., 14 feet 10 inches on Patchin-place, and is 101 feet 4 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.
PERRY-STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 32.9 front, 27.8 rear, and about 76 feet deep, more or less.
Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Dark Blue Worsted Lace, 1⅛ inches.
Dark Blue Worsted Lace, ⅜ inch.
General Hospital Flags.
Post and Field Hospital Flags.
Ambulance Flags.
Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit samples of the Lace, and of the materials from which they propose to make the Flags.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Worsted Lace or Hospital Flags," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

TO IRON WORKERS.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Rotunda, Park, Jan. 22, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, for furnishing this Department with:
Kerseys—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 27th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN DE LAMATER, ALFRED MOORE, JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.
Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES, 50 CENTS—Real Paris kid, ladies' and misses' fancy colors; also 2,000 dozen real Alexandre's, closing at 75 cents, usual price $1 75. N. B.—The largest and cheapest stock of hosiery, gloves and undergarments in the City. A full assortment of best quality thread and needle and fancy goods. Zephyr worsted 18 cents, all colors; regular price 25 to 38 cents. At ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
A NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA.
A NEW GIANT.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT.
IMMENSE COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
The great Domestic Romantic Drama,
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
with new Scenery, Decorations, Music, Costumes, &c., &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, EVERY EVENING, 7½.
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER
produces beautiful music at each performance, ON THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
and on THE TYROLEAN FAMILY COFFEE-POT.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
the largest ever seen in any part of the world.
EACH OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN, THE ARAB GIANT,
born in the city of Jerusalem; for ten years an officer in the Turkish army.
8 FEET 3 INCHES HIGH, and WEIGHS 463 POUNDS!
One of the finest-formed men ever seen; a perfect gentleman, easy and affable in his manners, always polite and attentive to his visitors.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
8 feet 4 inches high, and weighs 400 pounds.
THE TOWERING GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and 8 feet high.
MISS ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD, AND EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH,
the tallest female ever known in any part of the world, or of any age. Miss SWAN is always sociable, pleasant, and agreeable to visitors, never fails to interest and please them. They are all visible at all hours, every day and evening.
THE WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
has returned to the Museum for a short time, and may be seen every day and evening.
ALBINO FAMILY,
from Madagascar, who, though born of Black African parents, are white as snow—have pure white skin, long, flowing white hair, and pink eyes.
LAST WEEK OF KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Mammoth Bear.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
A MUSEUM NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND FREEDMAN'S SOCIETY,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 27.
P. T. BARNUM has volunteered to give his celebrated Lecture on
THE ART OF MONEY-GETTING,
in the large hall of COOPER INSTITUTE, on the above evening—illustrating the same with the following most extraordinary Living Wonders from his Museum:
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
Anna Swan, Monsieur Joseph, the French Giant; Col. Goshen, the Arab Giant, and the Giant Boy. Also,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who plays three whistles at once.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
HERR ZIROM, (late of the Museum,)
has kindly volunteered to perform a solo on the Emmelynka or common mouth harmonicon.
The entire gross receipts to be handed to the Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission: one-half to be devoted to its forthcoming great Metropolitan Fair in New-York, and the other half to the National Freedman's Society.
Mr. Barnum's lecture was delivered with great eclat at the St. James' Hall, in London, England, seventeen times, and repeated sixty times in various parts of Great Britain in 1859, and also given with much success in different American cities.
London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 30.
The hall was completely full in every part. Mr. Barnum's method of telling an anecdote is exactly suited to the extraction of its most telling points. His address may be heartily recommended as highly entertaining and interesting, and may be listened to with attention and profit by people of every class.
London Leader.
His views on money-making are clearly correct.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. To be obtained at Barnum's Museum and at the door of Cooper Institute.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost.........Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its ELEVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 178,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that
A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION
will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.
A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.
A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
This Society will give their
ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL, AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.
The most extensive preparations will be made by the Committee to render the Ball as attractive and brilliant as on former occasions, and the great reputation of the Society will surely warrant its success. To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets, at $5 for one gentleman and ladies, will be issued, and can be obtained only by way of introduction through the members of the Liederkranz, viz:
O. Ottendorfer, 17 Chatham-st. — W. Jellinghaus, 14 Cooper Union.
E. S. Ballin, 24 Exchange-place. — S. Kauffmann, 39 Nassau-st.
Wm. Steinway, 82 Walker-st. — E. Schuberth, 98 Spring-st.
O. Sackersdorff, 237 B'way. — Fred. Kapp, 122 Broadway.
H. R. Baltzer, 59 Exchange-pl. — Carl Amann, 105 Wall-st.
J. Windmuller, Abingdon-sq. — H. Gebhard, 161 5th-av.
And others.
No tickets sold at the door; also, tickets are not transferrable. Further particulars hereafter.
GEORGE NEMBACK, Secretary.

SECOND SOIREE OF **CHAMBER MUSIC,**
AT DODWORTH'S HALL.
NINTH SEASON 1864.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM MASON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL,
G. MATZKA,
F. BERGNER.
Subscription for the remaining five soirées $5 each. No subscriptions received after the second soirée. Single tickets for each soirée $1 50.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman......$5
Season tickets for ladies......3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years......3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION,
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The Trustees of the COOPER UNION have the pleasure of announcing that a
COURSE OF SIX LECTURES
ON
POLITICAL ECONOMY
will be delivered in the large Hall of the Union,
BY
SIMON STERN and CHAS. MORAN, Esqs.,
Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.
The Lecturers were chosen at the invitation of the Trustees by the Society for the Advancement of Social and Political Science. Mr. STERN to deliver the first four, and Mr. MORAN the remaining two.
This course is the beginning of the series which it is the duty of the Trustees to provide for annually, and the remaining lectures will be announced at an early day.
The admission will be by tickets, which are
FREE,
and can be obtained at the Reading Room from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
By order of the Trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church.—A select family Boarding School, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Limited number—eight. Two vacancies are open. Equal to the best schools charging $300 and $400. Terms $160 per annum, or $40 for ten and a half weeks. No day scholars. Come and see, or address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152, North Orange Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY, OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to hear of a desirable situation for establishing a first-class pay school, with a house suitable for the school and family. Reference given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
EIGHTY-SECOND night of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. HOEY, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BRUN and Miss CARMAN will perform.
TUESDAY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY,
EIGHTY-THIRD NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY,
THE LOVE CHASE.
FRIDAY,
EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, EIGHTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, AND THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Doors open at 6¾. Commences at 7¼. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾ o'clock.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.
DR COLTON
respectfully announces that he will give
A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Introductory to the exhibition, the celebrated "EXCELSIOR OLD FOLKS"
Will give a GRAND CONCERT, appearing in the costume of 100 years ago: "AUNT RACHEL," with her Mammoth Wedding Bonnet, built in 1760; "Cousin Jonathan" will sing his celebrated songs, "Evacuation," and "Johnny Smoker," delighting the audience with their quaint, comic, and sentimental pieces. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the gas to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN.
Sixty gallons of gas will be made and administered.
AN EVENING OF RARE MERRIMENT!
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1864,
LA DAME BLANCHE, OR, THE WHITE LADY.
Grand opera in three acts, by Boieldieu.
MME. JOHANNSEN, MME. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HABELMANN.
HERR HERMANS has kindly volunteered to take the smaller part of Gaveston.
Conductor......CARL ANSCHUTZ
Balcony, parquet and dress circle, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be had only during the day; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SUCCESS, "LES EFFRONTES."
Comedy in 5 acts by Emile Augier.
Played by the whole company.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ precisely.
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1864.
BENEFICE OF M. EDGARD.
LE COEUR ET L'ARGENT.
New Comedy in 3 acts by MM. Monnier and Martin.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
"Les Fils Gavet," folie vaudeville.
Box Office at No. 623 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager......Mr. B. A. Baker
THE HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Arline......Mme. Comte Borchard
Gipsey Queen......Miss Myers
Count Arnheim......Mr. S. C. Campbell
Thaddeus......Mr. Wm. Castle
Director......Mr. Theodore Thomas
TUESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF MISS MARY SHAW.

PERHAM'S.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.
A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.
For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.
HON. JOHN G. SAXE,
THE CELEBRATED HUMOROUS POET,
will deliver
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
his new humorous and patriotic poem,
LOVE.
Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at all the music and book stores.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
EXTRA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1864.
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Grand Opera, in three acts, by Nicolai, with HERR HERMANNS IN HIS CELEBRATED ROLE OF FALSTAFF.
The sale of tickets to commence on Monday, at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's.

FAIRS.

NOTICE.
THE LADIES'
NATIONAL UNION FAIR
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN AND SOLDIERS,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1864,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
The Ladies earnestly appeal to a benevolent and Christian public to aid them in this good work.
All contributions of Clothing, Goods, Ornaments, Confectioneries, &c., &c., will be gladly received at Rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute and No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.
Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Rushton & Clark's Astor House; at the Academy on the morning of the 8th; and at Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS.
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 753 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE LAST SONGS OF THE late STEPHEN C. FOSTER—"Wilt Thou be True?" "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," (comic duet,) "If you've only got a Moustache" and "When Old Friends were Here," price 25 cents each; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.
"She was All the World to Me" is his last composition, and will be issued in a few days.

JUST PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, "The Corporal's Musket," by C. Hatch Smith; price 35 cents. Will be issued next week, the new Patriotic Song by Clara M. Brinkerhoff, "One Flag or No Flag."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in an architect's office, by a competent mechanic of 11 years' experience, and who can give good reference. Address ARCHITECT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 268 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT AMERICAN cook; one who is not afraid of work and can come with good reference, such a one can hear of a good place in a private family, with liberal wages, by applying at No. 14 Front-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. No Roman Catholics or foreigners need apply.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A SMALL FAMILY to go to Morrisania; one that understands housekeeping in all its branches and is willing to work; to a competent person, a pleasant home and good wages is offered; American or German preferred. Apply at No. 346 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office, with reference.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, SPECIAL SERVICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—The Headquarters of the Ninth Army corps, for special service, are hereby established on the north side of Twenty-second-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
EDWARD M. NEILL, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Case of the Evening Express.

Stephen T. Clark vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—This case came up again in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Mr. Smythe, one of the counsel for the defendants, said that this was a motion to obtain a stay of proceedings in this matter on the part of the defendants pending an appeal from the order of Judge Hilton.

That order was in substance an order directing the sale of the *Express*, and was referred to Ex-Judge Bosworth to determine the manner of the sale. The defendants obtained an order for a stay of proceedings upon an affidavit by Erastus Brooks, and this motion is made to show cause why it should not be continued during the pendency of this suit. Mr. Smythe read the affidavit of Erastus Brooks and the order for the sale of the paper made by Judge Hilton.

Mr. Cram, in reply, read the following affidavit of the plaintiff:

Stephen P. Clark, being duly sworn, deposes and says that since the beginning of the year 1861, in consequence of the political course of the *Express* newspaper and of its editors, the said defendants, the advertising business of the said paper has very much fallen off, and that the following were the actual cash receipts from advertising in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862 respectively, viz.:

In 1858	$63,000	In 1861	41,000
In 1859	75,000	In 1862	43,000
In 1860	66,000		

That Wm. Filley, the advertising clerk of the said newspaper, in a certain deposition made by him on the 19th of January, 1864, says that the receipts of said newspaper during the year 1863, from advertising, were about $45,000 or $46,000. That these receipts were not actual cash receipts, but only charges made on the books; that deponent is informed and believes that more than $8,000 of the $45,000 charged in 1863, and referred to by said Filley, are charged for corporation advertising not legally authorized, and which cannot be collected; upon advertisements inserted gratis, without orders from any customer, and that the actual cash receipts for said year from advertising, will not exceed $37,000; that he is informed and believes that the year 1863 has been a much more prosperous year for the other newspapers in New-York City, excepting the said New-York *Express*, than in any previous year, and that the receipts from advertising, as well as from circulation, of the TIMES, *Herald, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post* and other leading newspapers in the City of New-York have been very much larger than in any previous year, and that the receipts of the *Express* from advertising, as well as from circulation, would have been one-third larger than they actually have been but for the disloyal political course and bad management of the said defendants. That in 1863 plaintiff became satisfied that the course of defendants on political questions was depreciating the value of the paper, and that he repeatedly offered to sell his share of the paper, which being refused, he brought this suit.

Mr. Cram also read the editorial comments of the *Express* of the 19th January, 1864, upon this case, and the reports of it appearing in the daily papers. He said somebody was libeled; he did not know whether it was the Court or the Counsel.

Mr. Cram then read the depositions of Hobson, Filley and Kingsland, employes of the defendants, all of which have been published in the TIMES, showing the receipts from advertising and the amount of daily circulation of the *Evening Express*, as nearly as it could be estimated from the evidence of these witnesses.

Mr. Cram said in reference to the evidence of Kingsland, the cashier, that a paper which had a cashier who knew so little had better stop business.

Mr. Cram also read various articles from the *Express*, showing it to be an extreme political paper, and contending that as the paper was in the hands of the receivers, who were officers of the Court, this paper was therefore published by the Court, and he would submit authority to show that the Court should not continue the publication of a disloyal paper. He said the characters of these articles were violent, inflammatory attacks upon the Government, its financial policy, and upon the conscription acts; also an article calculated to arouse violent religious excitement, by declaring that as soon as the Republicans had killed off Slavery they would turn their attention to the Catholics.

Mr. McKeon said he certified copies of Mr. Sumner's speech.

Upon looking for this article, Mr. Cram could not find it, and acknowledged himself mistaken on this subject. Mr. Cram said the Court was now publishing this paper, and they should not be engaged in the propagation of such sentiments.

Mr. Smythe offered the affidavits of Hobson, Kingsland and Filley, the parties examined as witnesses, whose depositions were read by Mr. Cram.

Mr. Cram opposed the admission of these affidavits. He said that they were his witnesses; he was ashamed of them, he admitted, but he opposed any affidavits explaining why they had not told more of the truth. He insisted that the books should be produced if any evidence was taken on the part of the defendants. The only solution of this question was in the sale of this paper, and he meant to have it sold, and it would be sold.

His Honor permitted the affidavits to be made.

Mr. Smythe then read the affidavit of Henry Hobson, the substance of which was that on his previous examination he could not state the circulation without referring to the books and papers. And he states that he has since examined his daily reports, and that the circulation for the last six months of 1863 exceeded the circulation of the first six months by a total of 11,000 copies of the paper.

The affidavits of Kingsland and Filley were to the same effect.

Mr. Cram again claimed that the books of the concern be produced.

Mr. McKeon said that he would not deny that they would prefer not to bring these books in Court. Other newspapers were interested, and the books could not be of any service to the Court. He thought that this matter had been magnified. The style of counsel on the other side was calculated to draw a reply from him, but he should refrain until the proper time.

Mr. Cram said he wanted to see these books, because he believed that they would belie the statements of these affidavits.

His Honor said he did not think these books should be exposed to the reporters. If they were produced, he should not permit the reporters to examine them. There could be no objection to Mr. Cram and Mr. McKeon going and examining these books.

His Honor therefore allowed this examination for the year 1863, and the further hearing of the motion was adjourned over to Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Grand Fancy Dress Skating Carnival at the Fifth-Avenue Pond.

The first grand fancy dress skating carnival in this City came off yesterday afternoon and evening at the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond, situate between East Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and extending to Fourth-avenue. The brief interruption of the skating season by the unpropitious state of the weather during the forepart of last week, to say the least, was anything but acceptable to the lovers of the art of skating. Beside which, it also resulted in the postponement of the *Carnival* from Thursday last until yesterday. This change occurred, on account of the thawing tendency of Old Sol, who, in his endeavors to make the weather very favorable and acceptable to all, softened the surface of ice to an unwelcome extent, thereby rendering progress in some places a very difficult task. On the reopening of the Fifth-avenue on Wednesday evening, the ice was in a splendid condition, and had the proprietors foreseen the change that awaited the postponement of the gala day, they would have made an extra effort toward giving publicity to the favorable skating condition of the pond on Thursday. But, thinking it best to give three or four days' notice through the columns of the press and other mediums of advertisement at their disposal, they concluded to defer the season of enjoyment, which had been looked forward to with intense interest by thousands in this City and Brooklyn until yesterday.

Every consistent preparation, however simple or intricate it may have been, that was thought would add in any way to the pleasure of the thousands that did visit the pond, in carriages and on foot, was not overlooked by the well known managers of this delightful resort during the skating season. Expense and labor seemed to be secondary considerations with them, in the primary object of giving those who favored themselves by a visit to the pond all the enjoyment that could be reasonably expected. It seemed as though the *recherche* of society had entirely forsaken Central Park; at least, such a thought would rush into one's mind when for even a moment he gazed upon the constant stream of vehicles that came and went and passed and repassed during the afternoon. It is no exaggeration to say that nearly 10,000 solid people entered into, with a zest, the enjoyment afforded by the carnival festivities, exclusive of those in their carriages, and the spectators who lined the sidewalk boundaries of the pond, numbering full as many more.

In the evening the pleasure of all present was enhanced by the magnificent and continuous display of fireworks, which lasted nearly two hours, and consisted of beautiful sky-rockets, roman candles, bengola lights, large and variegated triangles, &c., &c., &c. The most notable feature among the fireworks was an arrangement, when lighted, read

"FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND."

Instead of the word "skating," a large skate was arranged out of different species of fireworks. Fancy dresses were to be seen in abundance in the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms, but were not doffed by their owners on account of the unfavorable condition of the ice. They consisted principally of that kind generally worn at a fancy dress masquerade ball. Some few, however, were to be seen in tasteful and comic costumes, among which was noticed the full dress of the Scotch Highlander.

One of these dresses was worn by the daughter of the President of the Pond. The Turkish, Chinese, Italian and French peasantry and different Zouave uniforms were among the fancy costumes worn. The comic ones were in representation of the bear, clown, chris-kringle, bels-nichols, and a variety of others, including the dresses worn by the inhabitants of the more frigid climes. In alluding to the excellent music furnished, it must not be considered overdrawn when it is stated that to such a degree of perfection has the healthful and invigorating exercise of skating become within the past three or four years, that any number of couples can be seen keeping time to the music by dancing, waltzing, etc., and that, too, in a highly creditable manner.

The Colored Regiments—Field Officers Appointed.

The Twentieth and Twenty-sixth regiments of colored troops, raised by the Union League, and now in camp on Riker's Island, are progressing in soldierly discipline and efficiency very rapidly. Nearly all the field officers of the two regiments have been appointed. Those of the Twentieth are as follows,

Colonel—NELSON B. BARTRAM, (Portchester, Westchester County,) late Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth New-York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—— MATHER, (Otsego County,) late Major One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York volunteers.

Major—N. P. WELLS, (New-York,) late Captain Eleventh New-York Volunteers.

Those of the Twenty-sixth regiment thus far appointed are:

Colonel—WILLIAM SILLIMAN, (Newburgh, Orange County,) late Captain One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. G. GUERNSEY, (Norwich, Chenango County,) late Captain Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

These officers have been appointed solely on the ground of their fitness and their former services in the field. They have all had abundant experience, and are well qualified for their positions. Col. BARTRAM, of the Twentieth regiment, entered the service in May, 1861, as Captain of Company B, Seventeenth regiment New-York Volunteers, (two years troops.) From this position he rose rapidly, being appointed to the Lieutenant-Coloneicy of the regiment, during the Peninsula campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN. From the second battle of Bull Run to the expiration of the term of enlistment, Col. BARTRAM was in command of the regiment, coming home with it soon after the battle of Chancellorsville, in which, under his command, it participated. During October last, this officer was appointed to the Lieutenant-Coloneicy of the Eighth regiment United States colored troops, organized near Philadelphia, from which position he was appointed to the Coloneicy of the Twentieth. The Army of the Potomac has not produced a more meritorious or efficient officer than Col. BARTRAM, and we congratulate the Union League upon having secured such a gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman to worthily lead one of their battalions of dusky warriors.

Col. SILLIMAN, of the Twenty-sixth, won high honor at Gettysburgh, where he commanded the regiment, after the death of its gallant Colonl, ELLIS, who fell on the second day of the fight.

The roster of the field, staff and line of both regiments will soon be ready for announcement, and the previous record of the appointees, we venture to predict, will render them worthy of being placed high up on the roll of honor. The League has exerted itself vigorously to obtain good officers, and it has secured them.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Association was held on Thursday evening last, Jan. 21, S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

Mr. ABBOTT presented to the notice of the Association some novel views regarding the regulation of the heating and ventilation of buildings, which he illustrated with a model, after which the Chairman presented a summary of scientific news, several items of which elicited an interesting debate.

The chemical action of highly compressed oxygen upon the iron receiver containing it was ably discussed by Dr. PARMALEE and others. An account of the erection of a flax mill at Toledo, Ohio, drew forth some most important facts with regard to the different kinds of fibres used in cloth, and the best modes of improving them.

SARTAIN's engraving, from SCHUSSELES' painting of "Men of Progress," was presented by the Chairman for the inspection of the members. He spoke briefly of the most important inventions of the gentlemen represented in the engraving, in the centre of which the well known figure of Rev. Dr. NOTT is conspicuous, on either side of whom appear Professors MORSE and HENRY, Messrs. PETER COOPER, GOODYEAR and SAXTON; while beside them are Messrs. RICHARD HOE, ELIAS HOWE, SAMUEL COLT, MCCORMICK, BIGELOW, BLANCHARD, BOGARDUS, SICKELS, MORTON, MOTT, BURDEN and Capt. ERICSSON, all of whom were born in the United States, with the exception of the last named. It is hoped that other engravings of a similar character will follow it. The regular subject,

THE MANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS,

was then taken up. Dr. RICH opened the discussion by giving a history of the rise and progress of the art, and alluded to some of the improvements in gas-making in the City of New York. The coals now used here for this purpose are imported. Pennsylvania coal is preferred, but it cannot now be obtained. The quality of the American coals rank as follows: Mt. Sterling, Mt. Carbon, Beaver Bay in Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia, Cape Breton. It was stated that coal at *five dollars per ton* was cheaper than petroleum at *five cents per gallon*.

Mr. J. BULL remarked that this statement could not be true if the quality of the gas produced was taken into consideration. A small gas manufactory was established, he stated, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., a few years ago, in which resin was the substance distilled. When, owing to the war, resin could not be obtained, resort was had to petroleum, and, after altering the burners, so as to consume only one half the amount of gas, the light gave entire satisfaction, and the gas was supplied at the same rates of prices as when resin was used.

The Chairman then took the chemical part of the subject, and gave a detailed account of upward of thirty different substances produced by the destructive distillation of coal. The principle illuminating is contained in olifiant, propylene and butylene gases—small portions of benzole, cumol and cymal add greatly to the brilliancy of the flame. But there is, he said, a constant danger of using the class of compounds which have a still larger proportion of carbon. Napthine, for instance contains twenty atoms of carbon to eight of hydrogen; when cooled, condenses into a solid, and is deposited in the street mains, thus narrowing the channel, and preventing the supply of gas. The manner of purifying gas was also discussed at great length by the Chairman, who concluded by saying that there was still a very small quantity of bisulphide of carbon, and probably of sulphuretted hydrogen, mixed with our best gas, which, uniting with oxygen, on burning, produces a sulphurous gas. Although very great improvements have been made in the mode of purifying gas, it cannot yet be regarded as perfect.

A specimen of Albert coal (so called) was exhibited by Dr. RICH.

Dr. STEVENS gave the points of difference between coal and asphaltum, as sometimes found in the earth. He said that within a short distance from this City, in Pennsylvania, there was the best of coal for gas: but it was now in such great demand for locomotives, that none of it could be obtained here.

Prof. EVERETT answered some questions about coal oil and petroleum, and concurred with Mr. B. concerning the feasibility of using the latter substance for making gas.

Mr. J. R. FISHER spoke of the manner in which London was lighted in 1826. Mr. ROWEL stated, that as late as 1845, nearly half of the City of New-York was supplied with gas made from oil. Mr. NASH and others made some very interesting remarks. The subject selected for discussion at the next meeting was "The Action of the Ocean Currents and Tides."

The Rev. Mr. ADAMS will deliver a lecture before the Association at the next meeting, Thursday, Jan. 28th, on "The Gulf Stream."

City Inspector's Report.

City Inspector BOOLE made his annual report to the Common Council yesterday, from which it appears that the returns of marriages, births and deaths made in 1863 show, marriages, 3,272; births, 6,426; deaths, 25,196. The increase of deaths, as compared with 1862, is 3,952. This increase is accounted for by the number of invalid soldiers returned to this City, the riots of July, to which it is susceptible of proof over one thousand deaths were attributable, directly and indirectly, to great increase of emigration and other reasonable causes. New-York is shown by statistics to be healthier than London. The resident population is estimated at one million, the floating at two hundred and fifty thousand. Necessary sanitary reforms are suggested, and more power asked to enforce them. The report is interesting and merits attention from our citizens. The report mentions a fact which it is difficult to credit, that in the City there are over 6,000 families living in underground cellars, which nurseries of disease are inhabited by 18,000 persons. That mortality should be excessive in these dens of corruption, is not surprising. It is greatly to be desired, on the score of a common humanity as well as for sanitary purposes, that these evils be arrested by force of wise and decided municipal legislation.

The Riot Damages.

To the 1st inst. the amount paid by the Court for damages caused during the riots was $421,603 60, and since that date only a few claims, chiefly of indigent colored people, have been paid—Comptroller BRENNAN kindly modifying his order of non-payment from the riot damages fund, especially that this class of claimants should not be made to suffer by further delay. The order alluded to, it will be recollected, was based upon a notice from the Corporation Counsel, consequent upon Judge BARBOUR's recent decision in a riot claim case, which decision practically amounted to a declaration that the county was absolved from liability in the matter of such claims, not having been in anywise responsible for the origin of the riot. A later decision, however, by another Judge, and all preceding decisions upon the same question involved in the case decided by Judge BARBOUR, being contrary to his views, it is probable that the Comptroller will soon revoke the prohibition of payment.

Pardon of Zachariah Seaver by the President.

ZACHARIAH SEAVER, who was committed in January, 1863, to two years' imprisonment in the County Jail, for defrauding the Government, has been pardoned. Subjoined is his pardon from President LINCOLN:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, In January, 1863, before the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, one ZACHARIAH SEAVER was convicted of "transmitting forged applications for land warrants to the Pension Office at Washington," and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of one dollar;

And whereas, the said SEAVER has now served out one-half of his allotted term in an exemplary manner, and the state of his health is such that confinement for the whole period would probably result fatally.

And whereas, the United States District Attorney who prosecuted the said SEAVER, and the United States Judge who pronounced his sentence, have represented the case to be a proper one for pardon;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons we thereunto moving have granted, and do hereby grant unto him, the said ZACHARIAH SEAVER, a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

{L. S.} Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

By the President,
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSEL.

JERRY KEHOE, an old man, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence. He said he was 68 years of age, that he had been thirty-eight years in this country, and was a good Democrat. His Honor said in this case there were some mitigating circumstances; the sentence of the Court, therefore, was that the prisoner be confined in the City Prison for sixty days.

FRANCIS BURKE, convicted of an aggravated assault and battery, was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for three years and three months.

MICHAEL HANLON, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for four years and nine months.

HONORA MURPHY, who plead guilty to grand larceny, was brought up for sentence. The Court said that as this was the first offence, and her character was good, judgment would be suspended.

RICHARD GILCHRIST, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

EDWARD WINDSTOCK, a Sergeant in the Invalid Corps, was brought up for sentence. His Honor said that the prisoner, in company with two other soldiers, made an assault upon a policeman. Prisoner drew a revolver, and fired at the officer. The police must be protected, and the sentence was one year in the Penitentiary.

JAMES WILSON plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

PATRICK RYAN, same offence, was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

OLIVER BROWN, convicted of grand larceny, on account of mitigating circumstances, was discharged—judgment being suspended.

MARY ANN MCCLERNAND, the Confederate widow, who was convicted of petit larceny, for taking laces, &c., from the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., was sent to the penitentiary for six months, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100—to stand committed until paid.

MATTHEW T. LENNOTT, a young man convicted of petit larceny, in stealing money and watches from his employer, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder said that he had satisfied himself that there were circumstances in his case which if the jury had known, they would not have convicted him. The judgment of the Court was therefore suspended.

ADOLPH BLACK, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The Raid on the Banks.

The following note from Mr. FISH, of the Marine Bank, as printed in yesterday's edition, does not convey the meaning of the writer. It should read thus:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR,—In the article in this morning's TIMES, entitled "A Raid on the Banks," a limited number are named as being the only banks that paid their taxes voluntarily. Without expressing any opinion as to the propriety or justice of paying said taxes, I would state that this bank holds a receipt for taxes paid in full in December last.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. FISH, President.

The Fort Lafayette Military Commission.

The Commission held their session on Friday in the saloon of the steamer *Henry Burden*, lying alongside Fort Lafayette. The full Board were present, Col. M. S. HOWE presiding. Six important cases, it is understood, were disposed of, but the proceedings are kept private. Those who have been confined for the longest period are the first to receive attention at the hands of the Commission. At present it is impossible to estimate the length of time required for the consummation of the duties of the Board.

Brig.-Gen. Averill.

Brig.-Gen. W. AVERILL, whose raid not long since in Western Virginia attracted so much attention, has been granted a furlough of thirty days, and is expected in this City on the 25th inst. Gen. AVERILL is one of the most gallant men in the service, and is still suffering severely from his feet, which were frozen upon the occasion referred to. It will be remembered that the General's command marched, climbed, slid and swam three hundred and fifty-five miles in the short space of fifteen days.

The New-York Recruiting Depot.

VOLUNTEER DEPOT, PARK BARRACKS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Recruiting officers of regiments organizing in the City of New-York and vicinity, are requested to report to the undersigned for instructions.

(Signed,) D. ROWLAND,
Commandant of Volunteer Depot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONCERT AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—An informal concert was given in the chapel of this useful institution last Friday, for the children of the House and their parents. The room was still decorated with its Christmas greens and flags. Mr. HALLIDAY, the Superintendent, acted as Chairman, and several members of his family constituted a quartette choir which, with a piano accompaniment, led the performance. The music included instrumental solos, comic songs, chorus songs, &c., which were rendered with much spirit and success. But the most interesting part of the performance was that of the children. Two of the little girls sang several duets with remarkable truth and ease. The whole of them joined with most edifying and vigorous enthusiasm in the choruses, and always gave their laughter and applause with ready promptitude at the right points. The little folks were under excellent discipline, their childish chat and movements instantly ceasing at the signal of the Superintendent. Perhaps the most thoroughly appreciated of all the exercises was the final one, the distribution of a great basket of New-Year's cake, by the kindness of a good friend of the institution. The musical exercises were varied with a curious calisthenic performance during which the twinkling fingers and waving arms of the children, keeping time above their heads, produced singular effect. Such an exhibition of good manners and musical feeling and attainments by the children of this locality, is a powerful testimony to the great value and good management of the House of Industry, as conducted by Mr. HALLIDAY. Among the friends present was Capt. FLETCHER, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, one of four brothers, all soldiers, of whom one was wounded at Ball's Bluff, one killed at Antietam, and one killed at Gettysburgh; while the Captain himself was shot through both cheeks at the latter place and left for dead on the field.

LARGE FIRE IN CHRISTIE-STREET—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $20,000.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four-story brick building No. 182 Christie-street, occupied as a cabinet-ware manufactory by GEORGE REIMHERR. The fire was first discovered under the stairway leading to the upper part, and in a very short time the fire spread all through the building, rendering it almost impossible to save the building from destruction. The firemen were promptly on hand, and worked manfully to subdue the flames, but did not succeed in so doing until the whole building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss of Mr. REIMHERR will probably amount to $10,000. He is stated to be fully insured in the Rutgers and other City Companies. The fire also extended to a two-story frame dwelling adjoining, which was also destroyed. The dwelling was occupied by two families, who only succeeded in saving their furniture. The building No. 180, occupied by PH. GERMAN as a coach and wagon factory, is considerably damaged by fire and water. The upper part of the building is occupied by ADOLPH WERNICKE, cabinet maker, whose furniture and machinery is considerably damaged by water. The rear of No. 22 Rivington-street is also considerably damaged by fire. The loss by the fire is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000, which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but is under investigation by Fire-Marshal BAKER.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young man who gave his name as CHARLES KING was arrested yesterday by Officers TILLEY and QUACKENBUSH, of the Third Precinct, on the charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. LEONARD W. HASKIN, of Washington County, this State. The latter states in his complaint, made before the Police Magistrate, that while he was at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in Chambers-street, waiting for a train, he felt a sudden pull at his pockets, and on looking around, he saw KING, the prisoner, making off with his pocket-book. An alarm was given, and the thief was taken into custody. On his person were found $45 in money, taken from HASKIN's purse, and on the sidewalk there were picked up by the officers two checks on City banks, amounting to about $1,500, which KING in his flight had thrown away. He was taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.—A young minister of the Baptist denomination is confined to his bed in a low damp basement of this City, having been entirely disabled by an accident, in which three of his ribs were broken and his spine injured. He is in a helpless condition, with a wife and child to support, and is suffering for the necessaries of life, being a stranger in the City, without relatives or friends. The charitable who may desire to assist him can learn the particulars of his case by addressing Mrs. J. F. WHIPPLE, No. 52 East Fifty-fourth-street.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—At a late hour last night, an attempt was made to circulate counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Boston, Mass. Early information of the fact was conveyed to the Police, and the different Stations were notified through the Police Telegraph. The storekeepers throughout the City were warned by these means. No arrests were reported by the Police.

SWINDLING VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. WEST, Provost-Marshal of the First District, had SAMUEL B. GARMAN, alias "Bowery Sam," arrested yesterday on a charge of swingling a volunteer named WILLIAM COELER out of $270, under a plea of "taking care of it." CARMAN had disposed of most of the money, and Capt. WEST locked him up to answer the charge.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By a telegram from H. R. PAYSON, General Passenger Agent at Pittsburgh, to F. KNOWLAND, Agent here, it is stated that the strike of the engineers, beyond Pittsburgh, has been satisfactorily settled, and that regular trips will be resumed on Monday, the 25th instant. This reopens to the traveling public the short route to Chicago.

DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of MICHAEL BURNS, aged 26 years, who was drowned at an early hour yesterday morning by accidentally falling into the dock at the foot of Murray-street. Deceased was employed on the canal boat *Columbia*. He resided in Greece, Monroe County, N. Y.

FREDERICK BARTON, a butcher, was arraigned yesterday, on the charge of having stabbed JOHN ZLINE, of No. 229 West Thirty-seventh-street, with a butcher's knife. There were five distinct wounds on his person, some of them of a very serious nature. The accused was committed to await the result.

MCCUNN AND PICKPOCKETS.—MCCUNN has released two pickpockets from jail, who were arrested while on hand for their avocation at one of the Catholic churches during a Requiem for Bishop HUGHES. He made use of his old means, the habeas corpus, to restore them to usefulness.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SALADIN.—The steamer *Saladin*, from Jamaica, which has been expected at this port for several days, arrived yesterday, with her machinery disabled. The Captain reports that his vessel has been under sail for seven days in boisterous weather.

TRIAL TRIP.—The steamer *Diver* went on her trial trip yesterday from the Battery to Harlem Bridge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DECLINES THE GIFT.—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has written a letter to the Trustees of Plymouth Church, declining to receive the additional compensation of $5,000 voted to him at the annual meeting of the Trustees.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Monday, Jan. 25.—Nos. 73, 17, 51, 40, 75, 10, 1, 5, 7, 14, 15, 18, 21, 26, 37, 58, 36, 62, 68, 64.

LAW REPORTS.

The Right of Stoppage in Transitu Exists as to Goods in Bond upon which the Duties are Unpaid.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

José Fraschienas vs. David M. Henriques and Thomas T. Ferris.—In this case, previously reported, the jury yesterday morning rendered a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff for the amount of $47,954 48.

The case has occupied the attention of the Court for the entire week, and was submitted to the jury at a late hour Friday afternoon. His Honor said in charging them that he should submit two propositions:

1. Was the purchase of the property by the defendant made fraudulently? If so, then he obtained no title and could transfer none to a person who took them for a precedent debt, and that defendant, Ferris, having taken the cigars on a judgment for such a debt, was not a *bona fide* purchaser for value.
2. That the goods being entered in bond and the duties not paid, the transit was not ended and the vendor had a right to stop them.

An allowance of $500 was given to plaintiffs, and defendants were granted thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

Gilbert, Dean & Edwards Pierrepont, for plaintiff; P. Callaghan and D. D. Field, for defendants.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 14,862 bbls. Flour, 646 bbls. and 2,327 bags Corn Meal, 575 bushels Wheat, 18,137 bushels Corn, 95 bushels Rye, 22,350 bushels Oats, 1,829 bushels Malt, 3,404 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 58 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 419 bbls., including 356 bbls. Pots and 63 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former rates. Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping rates, Middling 83½c.@84½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, since our last, and prices of desirable lots have been well supported. Sales since our last, 13,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 70, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 95@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at full rates; sales since our last, 2,150 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Government bought yesterday 4,000 bbls. at full rates. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 950 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 62, the latter an extreme, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 139,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 81; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72; Red Western, at $1 63@$1 67, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 54; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 57@$1 59½, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@$1 58; Chicago Spring, at $1 53@$1 57; Red State, $1 58, in store and delivered, ℔ bush. Corn has been in good demand, at advanced prices. Sales, since our last, 105,000 bushels at $1 24½@$1 26, closing at $1 26, for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 19@$1 23 for New Yellow and White Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited supply and request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in active request at firmer rates. We quote Canada at 90c.@92½c.; Western at 92c.@94c.; State at 91c.@93½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 117,000 bushels, chiefly for Government use. Barley is in demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 4,700 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales 4,500.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good request at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts this week, 28,552 hides; sales, 37,500 hides and 100 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDMEYER, 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 29c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 2,800 Aspinwall, 18@21 lbs., 27c., cash, usual selection; 1,400 Tampico, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Savanilla dry salted, 26 lbs., on private terms; 5,500 Pernambuco dry salted, 31 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Payta dry salted, 25 lbs., on private terms; 500 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., 23½c., cash, as they run; 500 Mexican, 20 lbs., 23½c., cash, do.; 500 West Indies, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 Southwestern, 18 lbs., on private terms; 500 Western, 22 lbs., on private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 800 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., on private terms; 3,900 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Army Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 11½c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 287,400 dry Hides and 300 bales East India Hides.

IRON—In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, of this morning, "the market is buoyant and more active, and prices generally have an upward tendency; sales comprise 4,000@5,000 tons Anthracite, part at $43@$45, cash, for No. 1, and part private; but most makers are sold up and not disposed to operate. Scotch Pig is scarce and held higher. For Manufactured Iron the demand is active, but the mills generally having large contracts ahead are not taking new orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole continues active under a fair demand from buyers from all sections, with moderate receipts, which are fully absorbed by the sales, leaving the supply very nearly exhausted. Prices, though without quotable change, are firm, with an upward tendency. From the tanneries the receipts are fair for the season, but are barely sufficient to supply the demand. For Oak Sole the demand is active, and prices are firmer. The receipts continue very meagre, and are taken as fast as they come in at about quotations. Rough Upper remains as last noted, in moderate request at firm rates."

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 85@$3 ℔ gallon; Resin, at $25@$35 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $10@$14; Pitch, at $17@$22 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed at $1 59; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@32c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 738 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, and prices declined, closing heavily. Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., $22 for New Mess, $19 62½@$19 75 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 62½c.@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 10¾c.@12¾c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales, 300 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is less active, at 10¾c.@13c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales 350 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in limited request, at 9c.@9¾c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand and firm; sales, 1,150 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter is in less demand to-day, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Goat are in moderate request from manufacturers, and most of the desirable stock has been cleared out of the market at about the annexed figures. The prospective receipts are larger than for some time past, which will probably find ready sale on landing. Deer are firm at full prices, parcels selling readily on arrival.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales, since our last, 270 hhds., including New-Orleans, 13c.@14½c.; Martinique, 12¾c., and Cuba, 12c.@12½c.; also, 210 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12½c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. State at 84½c.@85c. ℔ gallon, but the market continues unsettled, and prices are quiet nominal.

WOOL—Is in moderate demand, yet holders are confident, and refuse to make any important concessions. The week's sales (checked in part by the auctions here and in Boston) included 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 75c.@83c.; 65,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at 72c.@80c.; 35,000 lbs. California Spring clip, at 47½c.@52½c.; 25,000 lbs. German pulled, on private terms; 650 bales Cape, at 40c.@46c., the latter an extreme price for a small lot; 200 bales Provence, at 26c.@32c.; 80 bales Donskoi, part White, at 46c.@48c.; 450 bales Mestiza, part at 40c.@45c.; and sundry small lots of foreign, at generally full rates; also, by auction, on Friday, 76 bales and 6 bags Cape, mostly damaged, at 28½c.@36c.; and 55 bales badly damaged flocks, at 3¼c.@16½c. ℔ lb.... In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 550,000 lbs. domestic, at 75c.@87½c. for fleece, and 69c.@85c. for pulled; also 650 bales foreign, at steady prices. The auction sale of Cape Wool in Boston on Wednesday last passed off at very satisfactory prices. The quality of the Wool was rather inferior, short staple and heavy. The following lots were sold: 18 bales Unwashed Cape Wool at 40c.; 56 do. do., 40½c.; 24 do. do., 40c.; 31 do. do., 39½c.; 33 do. do., 39c.; 33 do. do., 37½c.; 34 do. do., 38½c.; 33 do. do., 38c.; 33 do. do., 38½c.; 34 do. do., 37½c.; 133 do. do., 38½c.; 1 do. slightly damaged, 36c.; 16 do. do. Mestiza, 23c.; 74 do. do., withdrawn; 27 do. Varna do., 36c.; 82 do. Constantine, 32½c. ℔ lb.... In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.@1s. 1½d.; 550 boxes Bacon at 10s.@17s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 10s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 350 boxes Bacon, at 18s.@18s. 9d. For Glasgow, 50 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s. For Bristol, 6,000 hogshead Staves, at 20s. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. brig from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, 2,000 Petroleum, to a port in Great Britain, at 6s. 6d.—if to the Continent, 7s.—or if to Marseilles, 9s.; a ship, 837 tons, at Boston, thence to Valparaiso and Callao, about $10,000; one, 787 tons, hence to Glasgow, 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; a bark hence to Vera Cruz, Railroad Ties, 65c.; a brig from Philadelphia to Vera Cruz, Railroad Ties, 60c.; one, 192 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $4 35, under deck; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to Guadaloupe, 50c. ℔ bbl.; one, 260 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar, 50c.; a brig, 296 tons, to Chienfuegos and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3, on deck; a Br. brig, 3,000 bbls., from Chienfuegos to New-York, same cargo and rates; a Br. bark, 382 tons, to Havana, $2,000 gold; a Br. Brig, 182 tons, to Havana and back, $2,000, part gold; a brig, 318 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 43c., and Molasses, $4, under deck; new ship *General Grant*, 1,000 tons, at Boston, thence San Francisco, about $30,000; a Bremen ship of 861 tons to Valparaiso and Cadera and back to the United States or Europe; ship *White Swallow*, 1,197 tons, here, and new ship *Helen Clinton*, 1,200 tons, at Boston, both to load to San Francisco; ship *Wizard King*, 1,398 tons, at Boston, to load to San Francisco; a Bremen brig of 250 tons to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a British brig of 99 tons to Jacmel and back; a British schooner of 199 tons to Tabasco and back; a British brig, 2,800 bbls., to south side Cuba and back; a ship of 524 tons to Havana, and a British bark of 286 tons to Havana, on private terms.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for Havana and New-Orleans—For New Orleans—Henry E. Fitz, A. Hobart, A. Jervis and wife, Master Jervis, Capt. F. W. Marston, Henry P. McGrath, Daniel Pendleton, Mrs. J. J. Sckener, Lieut. M. M. Davidson, E. M. Downing, E. B. Sadler, W. C. Hamilton, William Kellogg, W. D. Wann, Louis Kaiser, Hon. George Bishop and servant, A. Rosenthal, Henry O'Connor, A. N. Rosseter, P. Longis, F. B. Simon, John Bogann, Charles T. Stagg, John P. Stagg, A. G. Bristol, of Rochester; Miss H. S. Wood, Miss Dexter, Miss E. Searing, Mrs. Donovan, E. V. Haughwout, Col. Frank E. Howe and servant, Mrs. F. E. Howe, child and nurse, Madam San Roman, Mrs. E. H. Stone, Lieut.-Col. R. B. Irwin and servant, L. O. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Gemsbacher and three children, Brig.-Gen. R. A. Cameron, J. N. Taylor, James F. Tucker, Dr. B. Ellis Martin, Col. James McKay and Secretary, N. C. Scovill, R. Wheeler, C. W. Elliott, Mr. Ripka, H. Block, E. Payson, M. A. Sawyer, George Blodgett, James Thomson, Wm. H. Elliott, John T. Graham, Peter Anderson, Henry S. Leverich, John H. Bolles, A. Tietjens, R. P. McMaster, L. B. Atterbury, H. C. McCall, Isaac Davis, Miss C. M. Martin, Miss Barber, Mrs. A. P. Barnett, Miss Mary Hammond, Isadore Levy, Isaac Levy, C. Couteux, John Cauldwell, E. Stapleton, Isaac A. Tuttle, George Searing, L. Sterdevant, H. A. Wheelock, Matthew Melin, Mrs. Mary A. Griffin, Philip R. Stacey, Henry Levy, Mrs. Flora Levy, Joseph Matthewson, George W. Elliott, Edward Elliott, James Cosbie, Dr. P. P. Wells. For Havana—M. M. Clarke, Thomas Reddington, Mrs. Sophy Beddingford, J. B. Kissam, A. M. Hays, Miss J. Duhring, Mrs. H. Duhring, Charles J. Fales, W. T. Duhring, R. C. Johnson, Geo. G. Kennedy, A. Horn, Samuel E. Hiscox, Cornelius Buys, D. Jose G. de Sandoval, Therdon Browning and wife, Miss Barmore, Miss Anna Barmore, Carlos Medina, F. Zannone, W. B. Comstock and lady, F. Moseley, D. Harris and wife, Felipe Sarmiento, Passcuale Mephis, Francise Maas.

JAN. 23.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Richard Hall, Robt. Stranack, John Turnbull, Henry Appleton, C. Mercer, H. P. Bruinelle, C. Brevunc, Mrs. Sayles, Mrs. A. E. Hallett and son, Miss Kidder, Mrs. Jos. Naphle, Miss Mary H. Cenett, Mrs. Maria Jung, Rev. T. W. Punnett and wife, Wm. Easthy, Lewis Roy, Wm. Peck and lady, A. Hines, H. Levi, E. J. Hooper, H. Corothers, E. Pascuval, H. McBlain, J. Rasmusson and wife, L. Cahen, wife and 6 children, of San Francisco; Mr. Pansert and lady, C. Cooke, S. Lapienspie, Montreal, C. W.; H. M. McKenny, J. R. Rourke, Wm. Herrick and J. K. Herrick, A. Burrows, J. O. Heyworth, E. Haight, of New-York; Wm. A. White, Jr., of Brooklyn; J. W. Proctor, Philadelphia; J. A. Carit, Mr. Banregro, A. Wiggin, R. Meldram and lady, Capt. Jacob Cederstrom, Capt. Cole, Mrs. Capt. Keith and child, Andrew R. Gray, Jno. Andrews, G. G. Walker, Wm. B. Stewart, New-Orleans; S. Levy, L. Weigand, Eugene Pavert, Wm. Woodman, Jas. Russell, John Fraser, and a large number in steerage.

JAN 23.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. C. Vagt and 2 children, Miss M. Koalsaat, Miss J. Nagel, Augusta J. Smith, Ch. Gillon, Christ. Kuchler, H. Hasshoff, Christ. Spengler, Joh. Damm, Fred Handel, John Bitton, J. K. Hammerle, New-York; J. C. Eckhard, Hamburg; A. Heyck, Ed. Mugge, Matamoras; C. Cornaz, J. Junot, A. Dumoulin, J. Nicoll, R. Seeger, M. Haber, J. Orth, J. Mantz, Helene Mantz, W. Wilmes, California; M. Block, New-Orleans; A. Polemann, Heinr. Stahler, Tennessee; J. H. Meili, Iowa; Marie Louise Neuffer and children, La Crosse; Isaac Sayer, London, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saladin, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—Geo. V. Pierwright, E. Boyce, S. S. Wilson, H. L. B. Kock and servant, Rev. J. B. Penfield, S. A. Darrach and lady, Mrs. Burnett and infant, A. Windlor, Edward Dupel, S. M. Logan.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Major-Gen. Washburn, Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Lieut.-Col. Woodrow, Second La. Cav.; Major Powers, A. J. Fullner, Capt. Wyman, 38th Mass.; Capt. Cook, 156th N. Y.; Lieut. Murray, 131st N. Y.; Lieut. J. J. Williams.

In bark Dean, from Cape Town, C. G. H.—Mr. Shepherd, Miss Conway, Mr. Crawford, late first officer of ship Express, captured by the privateer Alabama.

In brig India, from Liverpool, N. S.—J. Hazaryer, J. R. Flynn, J. Read.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets...... 5 07 | Moon rises. 7 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 50 | Gov. Island.. 8 39 | Hell Gate.. 10 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamers Monitor, Crossman, Washington, George H. Power; Baltic, Grant, Rockland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Salvor, Marston, Washington, J. Hand; Morning Star, Courtenay, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Webster, Wallace, Port Royal, J. A. McSorly.

Ships John Butraw, (Hamb.,) Johanna, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; W. T. Stone, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Clyde, (Br.,) Pinckney, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken; Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson; Orion, Cox, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Patrick Henry, Robinson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Nabob, Patrick, Shanghai, Thayer & Peabody; Dorcy, Mergis, Trinidad, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. Schulz, Howard, Key West, Bennor & Brower; Teyuca, Hemma, New-Orleans, Van Brunt & Slaght; Concordia, (Dan.,) Lanutzen, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Stephaine, (Fr.,) Boudet, St. Pierre, Fr., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs E. Bigelow, (Br.,) Holmes, Sisal and Laguna, D. R. De Wolff; Pollux, Johnson, Rio Janeiro via Philadelphia, Napier & Welsford; Rover, (Br.,) Bryan, St. Jago, Cuba, B. F. Small & Co.; Lucie Jantmie, (Holl.,) Luflen, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Undaunted, (Br.,) Thomas, St. Johns, N. F., Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Henrilla, (Br.,) Dodsden, Bermuda, McCole & Frith; Flying Scud, (Br.,) Seeley, Havana, ——; Water Lily, Tilton, New-Orleans, B. H. Drummond & Co.

Schooners Lady Suffolk, Moody, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Isabel, Ashby, Mystic, ——; R. H. Vermilyea, Eckert, York River, F. J. Campbell; Martha L. Bartlett, Conover, York River, F. J. Campbell; Hazel, Benton, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Granite State, Leabray, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co; Life-Boat, Reed, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Asa Eldridge, Lake, Accomac, M. T. Runyan & Co.; John Humack, Hodges, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. C. Smith, Gorham, Crany Island, Crowell & Paine; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Baltimore, B. H. Drummond & Co.; Julia Franklin, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell; Tunis Depew, Allen, York River, F. J. Campbell; Helen, Quinn, Boston, J. W. McKee; M. S. Tibbets, Claven, York River, F. J. Campbell; Antelope, (Br.,) McMurcher, St. Johns, P. R., ——; Ida della Torre, Titchell, Point Lookout, Md., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Sloop Sophia, Richmond, Greenport, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans 16th inst., 8¾ A. M., with sugar, cotton, etc., to Chief Quartermaster. Jan. 17, lat. 26 06, lon. 79 58, passed steamer Sophia, bound S. Jan. 18, lat. 24 51, lon. 83 20, passed brig Russian, of Belfast, strg. N. W.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., Port-au-Prince 8th inst., with mdse. to Walden & Booth. 16th inst., broke the after piston-rod, and have been since under sail only.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence.

Ship Ivanhoe, (of Liverpool,) Barclay, Liverpool 57 ds. with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had some very heavy weather—split and lost sails, etc.

Ship Atlantic, (Swed.) Broman, Bordeaux Nov. 18, with wine, etc., to Herkenrath & Dutel.

Bark Fransen, (Russ.,) Store, Cardiff 63 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Latter part of passage had very heavy weather.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Bova, Smyrna 60 ds., with mdse. to J. M. Braggiotti.

Bark Nummer Fuenf, (Prus.,) Albrecht, Bordeaux 73 ds., with wine, brandy, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 3 weeks on the coast with very heavy weather.

Bark Julie Heyn, (Prus.,) Lieckfeldt, Bordeaux 39 ds., with wine to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Reccardo, (Ital.,) Califano, Palermo Nov. 27, and Gibraltar Dec. 10, with mdse. to order.

Bark Dean, (of Cape Town,) Brabner, Cape Town, C. G. H., 48 ds., with wool, etc., to C. J. & F. W. Coggill. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since then, strong S. W. gales.

Bark Martha R. Lockhart, Lockhart, of and 25 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Experienced heavy gales from the westward; lost spars, etc.

Bark Annie, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Whitta, Algoa Bay 54 ds., with wool to Napier & Welsford.

Brig India, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Liverpool, N. S., 14 ds., with lumber to J. Leathe. Is bound to Ponce, P. R.; put into this port for orders. Has had heavy head winds the entire passage.

Brig Lady Douglass, (of Jersey,) Romeril, Rio Janeiro 73 ds., with wool to Jas. Patrick & Co. Was within 20 miles of the Highlands 19th inst., and was blown back to the Gulf Stream.

Brig Carlino, (Ital.,) Dodero, Sunderland via Falmouth, Eng., 75 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Hartford,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., Jan. 7, via Grand Turk, T. I., Jan. 12, with salt to C. F. Smith.

Schr. Maria, Baker, Beaufort, S. C., 6 ds., with wool to Foster & Brother.

Schr. Kate, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Goodsell, Kingston, Jam., 15 ds., with fruit to Jas. Eneas. Jan. 20, lat. 34, lon. 75 10, in a heavy gale from W. S. W., shifted cargo.

Schr. (Br.,) Marie Almida, De Roy, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 10, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Schr. Lilia, (Br.,) Wilson, St. Kitts 16 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Edward Everett, Taylor, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. New-Jersey, Morris, Bridgeport.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Burroughs, New-Haven

BELOW—1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Blackfriar—Br. ship, from Newcastle to Havana, 86 ds. out, Jan. 8, lat. 21 52, lon. 58 36.

Gondola—ship, strg. S. E., Dec. 26, lat. 1 S., lon. 29 W.

Hemolagr—Dan. ship, from Liverpool for Vancouver's Island, 18 ds. out, Dec. 12, lat. 25 24, lon. 26 03.

Sailed.

Steamships Sidon, (Br.,) City of London, Teutonia, Morning Star, Ariel.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23—Arr. barks Albion and Lincoln, from Manzanilla; Helen Maria, from Sierra Leone; brig M. Sheperd, from Omoa; schr. Fawn, from Cape Haytien and Inagua.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 21—Arr. schrs. Julia Newell, from New-York for Boston; Lucy Drew, from Pawtuxent for Portland. Sld. bark Stamboul, brigs Birchard and Torrey, schr. Courier.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 22—Arr. schrs. Julia Anna, from Boston for Washington; C. H. Atwood, from Boston for Philadelphia; Arctic, from Newburyport for Baltimore. Sld. brigs M. Shepard, Nelly Hewitt, Forrest and Essex; schrs. Harriet Baker, Annie Westbrook, Pallas, Mary E. Walker, Julia Newell and Lucy Drew.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 8, Brig Mary Lowell, Johnson, for New-York in 2 days.

At Ponce, P. R., bark Mayflower, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Nassau, Jan. 7, brig P. Thurston, arr. 6th, to load guano.

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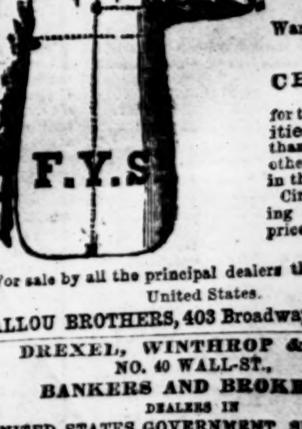

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